

# DAILY REPORT

*People's Republic of China*

Vol 1 No 66

5 April 1978

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### UNITED STATES

Nigerian Leader's Speech at Banquet for Carter Cited	A 1	1/A6
Carter, Liberian President Tolbert Exchange Remarks	A 1	1/A6
Carter, State Department Aide Cited on Cuban Troops in Ethiopia	A 1	1/A6

### SOVIET UNION

Soviets Use Jose Marti's Name To 'Deceive' Cuban People [PEOPLE'S DAILY 27 Mar]	A 2	1/A7
--	-----	------

### NORTH ASIA

Japanese Treaty Awaits Decision by Fukuda Government [KYODO]	A 3	1/A8
NPC Vice Chairman Meets With Japanese Friendship Group	A 4	1/A9
Briefs: Friendship Group to Japan	A 4	1/A9

### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Departs for Home	A 4	1/A9
Australia's Peacock Discusses Relations With Third World	A 5	1/A10
Briefs: Acrobats in Singapore	A 5	1/A10

### EUROPE

Reportage on Swedish Foreign Minister's Activities	A 5	1/A10
Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking	A 5	1/A10
Talks With Li Hsien-nien	A 6	1/A11
Disarmament, Security Discussion [AFP]	A 6	1/A11
Departs Peking for Shanghai	A 7	1/A12
Reportage on Foreign Trade Minister's European Activities	A 7	1/A12
Visits Luxembourg 2 April	A 7	1/A12
Departs Belgium for FRG	A 8	1/A13
Views 'Great Future' for FRG Trade [DPA]	A 8	1/A13
Friendship Association Fetes Belgian Delegation	A 9	1/A14
Fang I Receives Belgians	A 9	1/A14
Hsiao Ching-kuang Gives Banquet for French Navy Crew	A 9	1/A14
Friendship Group Leader Meets with Finland Delegation	A 10	1/B1
Envoy Attends San Marino Heads of State Inauguration	A 10	1/B1
UK Ambassador Departs for Home at End of Tour	A 11	1/B2
Norwegian Committee Plans Increased Defense Expenditure	A 11	1/B2
SFRY Official Hosts Banquet for Outgoing Ambassador	A 11	1/B2
Yugoslav Secretary Discusses State of Internal Security	A 12	1/B3

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

Iranian Paper Rebuts Soviet Attack on Defense Efforts	A 12	1/B3
Ambassador Meets With Somali President Siad Barre	A 13	1/B4
Peking-Karachi-Addis Ababa Air Service Inaugurated	A 13	1/B4
First Flight Noted	A 14	1/B5
Workers Assist Sierra Leone in Building Bridge	A 14	1/B5
Equatorial Guinean Trade Delegation Ends Visit	A 15	1/B6
Zimbabwe's Mugabe Stresses Increased Struggle	A 15	1/B6
SWAPO President Determined To Continue Struggle	A 15	1/B6
Briefs: Wushu Group in Tanzania	A 16	1/B7

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Venezuelan President Stresses Third World Solidarity	A 16	1/B7
--	------	------

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

More Posters Appear on Second Anniversary of Tienanmen Riots	E 1	1/B8
Imprisoned Demonstrators Protest [AFP]	E 1	1/B8
Official Explanation Demanded [TANJUG]	E 1	1/B8
Kang Sheng Accused [AFP]	E 2	1/B9
Wu Te Criticized [AFP]	E 3	1/B10
Gang Accused of Distorting Mao Directive on Theory [CHING-CHI YEN-CHIU No 1 Jan 78]	E 3	1/B10
Law Professor Stresses Democratic Rights of New Constitution	E 4	1/B11
LIBERATION ARMY DAILY Calls For Good Army Work Style [4 Apr]	E 6	1/B13
PEOPLE'S DAILY on 'Political Fraud' in Liaoning [2 Apr]	E 7	1/B14
PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator Calls for Developing Sideline Production [29 Mar]	E 10	1/C3
PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator Urges Countrywide Afforestation [28 Mar]	E 12	1/C5
PEOPLE'S DAILY Calls for Easing Burdens of Production Teams [31 Mar]	E 14	1/C7
Shansi County Secretary's Deeds Praised by PEOPLE'S DAILY	E 15	1/C8
Agronomy Society, Branches Resume Activities	E 16	1/C9

## EAST REGION

Anhui Holds Forum on Science, Technology, Culture, Education	G 1	1/C10
Chekiang Prefectural Official Dismissed From CCP Posts	G 2	1/C11
Chekiang County Transforms Land for Double Cropping	G 2	1/C11
Fukien Reopens Historical Sites Where Mao, Chou, Chu Te Worked	G 3	1/C12
Liao Chih-kao Instructs Fukien Pig-Raising Conference	G 3	1/C12
Nanchang Railway Bureau Holds Taching Conference	G 5	1/C14
Foochow PLA Conducts Military Demonstrations in Nanchang	G 6	1/D1
Kiangsi CYL To Hold Lei Feng Activists' Congress 4 May	G 6	1/D1
Shanghai Scientists, Technicians Promoted	G 7	1/D2
Shanghai Attempts To Heighten Production Quality	G 8	1/D3

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Hunan PLA Units' Symposium Concludes 31 March	H 1	1/D4
Haikow Holds Finance, Trade Progressives' Congress	H 2	1/D5

I. 5 Apr 78

3

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SOUTHWEST REGION

Kweichow First Secretary Reports to Party Congress	J 1	1/D6
Congress Adopts Ma Li's Report	J 16	1/E7
Briefs: Szechwan's Outstanding Women; Szechwan City Vegetable Production	J 16	1/E7

NORTH REGION

Inner Mongolia Meeting Promotes Mongolian Language	K 1	1/E8
Inner Mongolia Circular on Spring Afforestation	K 2	1/E9
Briefs: Peking Aid-Agriculture Teams	K 2	1/E9

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilungkiang Article: 1976 Symposiums 'Political Plots'	L 1	1/E10
Kirin Moves To Implement Policy on Intellectuals	L 6	1/F1
KIRIN DAILY Article [31 Mar]	L 7	1/F2
Briefs: Heilungkiang Cadres Labor; Taching Oilfield Meeting	L 8	1/F3

APR 14 1978

Item 830-67

Pr Ex 710: FBIS-CHI-78-66

FBIS-CHI-78-66  
Wednesday  
5 April 1978  
Vol 1 No 66

# DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED  
ORIGINAL

FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Available for Distribution  
From NTIS

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

74



This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

UNITED STATES

NIGERIAN LEADER'S SPEECH AT BANQUET FOR CARTER CITED

OW050908Y Peking NCNA in English 0900 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Lagos, 4 Apr (HSINHUA)--Nigerian head of state Olusegun Obasanjo declared Sunday evening, "we shall continue to extend all necessary moral and material assistance to the victims of injustice, oppression and apartheid in southern Africa." He was speaking at a banquet in honour of the visiting U.S. President Jimmy Carter, according to a press release issued by the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Information yesterday.

Obasanjo said, "We cannot remain indifferent while the racists in southern Africa oppress, repress and subject to inhuman degradation the overwhelming majority of the indigenous people of the area, and deny them the most basic human rights and elementary freedoms."

"I believe that it is pertinent to mention our deep concern about the present level of foreign collaboration with the South African regime, particularly in economic and military matters, which tend to sustain the apartheid machinery of repression and persecution of the majority indigenous African population," he said.

On Namibia, Obasanjo stated, "We stand firmly by the South-West Africa People's Organization in their struggles for the freedom of their fatherland, and we also pledge to work ceaselessly to see that peace and justice return to that part of our continent in the context of true independence."

"It is Africa's desire to settle her own disputes in her own way, if necessary, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity," he declared.

CARTER, LIBERIAN PRESIDENT TOLBERT EXCHANGE REMARKS

OW050813Y Peking NCNA in English 0806 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)---U.S. President Jimmy Carter left Monrovia for home on April 3 after a short visit to Liberia, said a report from that city.

At a luncheon with Liberian President William R. Tolbert, Carter called for an Africa free from "interference of a military or other nature from outside forces or from their proxies." "We want to see outside military forces and outside influences depart," he said.

President Tolbert in his speech urged a positive U.S. policy, a policy, he said, "which would inhibit rather than prevent or bewail the occurrences of external subversion and armed intervention, particularly between proxies of the superpowers."

CARTER, STATE DEPARTMENT AIDE CITED ON CUBAN TROOPS IN ETHIOPIA

OW051233Y Peking NCNA in English 1215 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--The number of Cuban military personnel in Ethiopia has reached 16,000 or 17,000 said U.S. State Department spokesman Tom Reston at a news briefing on April 3, according to a Washington report. Most of these military personnel are combat troops, he said, and the United States had previously noted the presence of Cuban forces in Eritrea.

I. 5 Apr 78

A 2

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

What is important, he added, "is that with the Somali forces out of Ethiopian territory, the number of Soviet and Cuban military personnel in Ethiopia--which is already excessive, in our view--continues to grow rather than diminish."

"We believed there should be an early and significant reduction" of these military personnel, Reston observed.

In a speech during his visit to Nigeria on April 1, U.S. President Jimmy Carter said, "We are concerned that foreign troops are already planning for military action inside Ethiopia against the Eritreans, which will result in greatly increased bloodshed among those unfortunate peoples."

He said: "The military intervention of outside powers, or their proxies in such disputes, too often makes local conflict even more complicated and dangerous and opens the door to a new form of domination or colonialism. We oppose such intervention by outside military sources."

#### SOVIET UNION

SOVIETS USE JOSE MARTI'S NAME TO 'DECEIVE' CUBAN PEOPLE

HK041010Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 27 Mar 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Hu Sheng [5706 3932]: "Jose Marti's Warning"]

[Text] Using another's name to hoodwink the world is the accustomed tactic of the aggressor. The new tsars of today have "gone one better," borrowing the name of Cuban national hero Jose Marti in a vain attempt to deceive the Cuban people and make them serve as their vanguards in invading Africa.

Jose Marti was an outstanding fighter and poet in Cuba's struggle for independence in the second half of the 19th century. As a fighter, he joined the brave struggle of the Cuban people against Spain's colonialist rule from the age of 16. He lost his life in a fierce battle with colonial troops in 1895. As a poet, he took time off from a military career to write a large number of militant poems. His works have been sought not only in Latin America but all over the world as cherished collections. He is naturally worshiped by the Cuban people as their national hero.

It is worth noting that the Kremlin has recently taken a great interest in Jose Marti. This can be seen from a series of activities such as publication of the selected works of Jose Marti, a trip from afar to help with the rebuilding of an international airport in Cuba named after Jose Marti, and ceremonies in commemoration of Jose Marti's birthday. Recently, the Kremlin sent a top-ranking cultural official to Havana. Addressing a mass meeting, he lavishly praised Jose Marti and made much of the "friendship" between "Marti's motherland" and the Soviet Union. Raising his voice in an instructive tone, he said such things as: It must be understood that "freedom is not an enjoyment." Instead it means fulfilling the "obligation of struggling for the liberation of other people." What is behind all the fuss Moscow has made about Jose Marti?

The rattling of Soviet-made guns in the Horn of Africa and the rearing of airplanes at the Jose Marti International Airport, busy with the hauling of "mercenaries," tell the tale. The Soviet Union has capitalized on the brilliant name of Jose Marti to deceive and hoodwink the Cuban people. It wants to make them go to the mainland of Africa to "help with" the "liberation movement" there as the vanguards of Soviet social imperialism in its bid for hegemony in Africa.

L. 5 Apr 78

A 3

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

"Those who want to enslave the people of other countries, grab more power and seize other people's territory to satisfy their wild ambitions are not heroes but criminals." Those Cuban people who know well this warning by Jose Marti will not be reconciled to being dictated to and acting as accomplices in pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for social imperialism. According to Western newspaper reports, due to the "unpopularity" of the Soviet-inspired dispatch of troops abroad, "vessels carrying troops must leave Havana at night." Cases of Cuban youths escaping military service in Africa have been on the rise. A sentiment of discontent is developing....

What smacks of biting sarcasm is the ruthless attack made by Jose Marti himself on the colonialists invading Africa in former years and their accomplices. In 1869, Jose Marti wrote a theatrical work, "Abdala", which used the brave resistance against aggressors by the people of an ancient African country [Nubia] on the upper reaches of the Nile River as its theme. In this rousing epic, the poet warmly praised the dauntless heroic spirit displayed by African people in resisting violence and insults by foreigners and indignantly denounced those aggressors "seeking to exercise supreme power and wanting to be master of air, water, fire and earth." Through the mouth of the protagonist in the work, Abdala, an anticolonialist leader of the people in Africa, this revolutionary poet righteously declared: Once the tyrant moved into the country, he would kiss my feet and ask for mercy! Those fainthearted devils who had helped him would groan miserably at the sight of us! They would sink their crazed heads in the mud and let their corrupt souls be buried! These pungent lines of profound meaning by Jose Marti are what they Soviet revisionists of today who have whipped up a surge of "passion" for Jose Marti dread most. The same applies to all new and old colonialists. These incisive lines are a just verdict on socialist imperialism which has vainly tried to lord it over Africa and a serious warning to those who hold a candle to the devil.

#### NORTH ASIA

##### JAPANESE TREATY AWAITS DECISION BY FUKUDA GOVERNMENT

OW050026Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Apr (KYODO)--Liao Cheng-chih, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, said Tuesday Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda apparently has not made a decision yet on conclusion of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty and added China will wait until the Japanese Government makes a decision.

He told a visiting Japanese group led by Liberal-Democratic Party Diet Member Chuji Kuno that China will wait until May if the Japanese Government does not make the decision in April, until autumn if it fails to make a decision in May or June and until next year if it still fails to make a decision in the autumn.

Liao said this when he met with a group of more than 120 representatives from various circles in the Tokai region in Japan, led by Kuno. He told the Japanese mission at the Great Hall of the People that China was desiring early conclusion of the treaty. He said China's stand is as made known by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in his report before the recent session of the National People's Congress and in statements made by Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to missions of the Komeito and the Japan Socialist Party. But the Fukuda cabinet apparently has not made a decision as yet, he noted.

I. 5 Apr 78

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Liao said the Japanese and Chinese peoples were desiring conclusion of the treaty and other countries in Southeast Asia also were indicating their support of the treaty. He said he could not understand why Prime Minister Fukuda had not made a decision as yet. Liao said he believed it would run counter to the intentions of the peoples of the two countries if Japan is hesitating to conclude the treaty because of the hegemony clause.

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN MEETS WITH JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OWO41419Y Peking NCNA in English 1315 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Apr (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met and had a cordial, friendly conversation with more than 120 Japanese friends on a friendship delegation from various circles in the Tokai region, Japan. Leader of the delegation is Chuji Kuno and deputy leader is Tatsuo Hayashi. Chang Yu, leading member of the China International Travel Service, was present.

BRIEFS

FRIENDSHIP GROUP TO JAPAN--Peking, 4 Apr--A 17-member friendship delegation from Sian city left here by air today to visit Nara and Kyoto, Japan. Leader and deputy leader of the delegation are Wang Lin, chairman, and Hsieh Pang-ting, vice-chairman, of the Sian City Revolutionary Committee. Sian forged official bonds of friendship with Nara and Kyoto in 1974. The delegation's present visit will further the friendly relations between Sian and the two Japanese cities and the friendship between their people.

[Peking NCNA in English 1313 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

THAI PRIME MINISTER KRIANGSAK DEPARTS FOR HOME

OWO41334Y Peking NCNA in English 1321 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 4 Apr (HSINHUA)--Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, and his wife successfully wound up their official friendship visit to China and left here for home via Pao-an by special train at noon today. They took with them the friendly feelings of the Chinese people for the Thai people. Among those seeing the distinguished guests off were Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Han Nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; Chia Lin-i, vice-chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the Canton City Revolutionary Committee; and Ou Chih-fu, deputy commander of the Canton units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Canton railway station today flew the national flags of China and Thailand. More than 2,000 people gave a warm send-off to the distinguished Thai guests, singing and dancing in and around the station. Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan shook hands cordially with Chi Peng-fei and bade him farewell, asking that he convey regards to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the NPC Standing Committee.

Also present were Chai Tse-min, Chinese ambassador to Thailand, and his wife Li Yu-feng, and Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy department director of the Foreign Ministry. Thai Ambassador to China Kasemsamorn Kasemsri and his wife accompanied the prime minister and his wife from Canton. This morning, Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan, his wife and other distinguished guests visited the Canton Museum and viewed miniature landscapes.



I. 5 Apr 78

A 5

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### AUSTRALIA'S PEACOCK DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH THIRD WORLD

OW050814Y Peking NCNA in English 0705 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 4 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Third World is playing an important role in the international political and economic affairs, pointed out Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock in a recent interview with Michael Richardson, Southeast Asia correspondent of the Australian paper AGE, according to a report of the paper today. He said that Australia is to upgrade its relations with the developing countries.

The foreign minister said: Some 100 new countries have emerged on the international scene in the past 30 years. The United Nations now has a total membership of 140, which puts the Western industrialized countries, including Australia, in a small minority. It should come as no surprise to realize that hundreds of millions of people in the developing countries are concerned to improve their economic status, develop stable commodity arrangements, increase trade and alleviate debt burdens, he said.

Peacock noted that Australia must take Third World views seriously, must submit to continuing re-examination of its attitudes towards Third World problems with a view both to furthering Australia's interests and to promoting international cooperation and stability as a whole.

Foreign Minister Peacock pointed out that Australia has certain features in common with the developing countries. He added that the Australian Government will set up a high-level committee to review and develop a more comprehensive Australian approach towards the Third World.

#### BRIEFS

ACROBATS IN SINGAPORE--Peking, 3 Apr--The Kwangtung Junior Acrobatic Troupe of China gave its premiere to the warm welcome of 3,500 spectators in Singapore on the evening of April 1. Singapore Acting Minister of Culture Ong Teng Cheong and Parliamentary Secretary of Culture Ow Chin Hock and their wives were among those present at the performance. Leader of the Chinese troupe Hua Chia called on Acting Cultural Minister Ong Teng Cheong on March 31. During the conversation, the host expressed welcome to the Chinese troupe and hoped that its visit would further promote friendship and cultural exchange between Singapore and China. The Kwangtung Junior Acrobatic Troupe arrived in Singapore on March 29 after a visit to Malaysia. [Peking NCNA in English 1204 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW]

#### EUROPE

##### REPORTAGE ON SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES

##### Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

OW041702Y Peking NCNA in English 1600 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 April (HSINHUA)--Mrs. Karin Soder, Swedish minister of foreign affairs, gave a farewell banquet here this evening. Among the guests were Huang Hua, Chinese foreign minister; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Sung Chih-kuang, assistant foreign minister; and Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Also present were Swedish Ambassador to China Kaj Bjork, his wife and members of Mrs. Karin Soder's party.

I. 5 Apr 78

A 6

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

In her toast, Mrs. Karin Soder said: "During our stay in China we have been given a warm and friendly reception by the Chinese people. Every day we have new and fascinating experiences. My talks with Foreign Minister Huang Hua show that the relations between our two countries are developing smoothly."

In reply, Foreign Minister Huang Hua said: "We have held most beneficial talks on the current international situation and issues of mutual interest." "These contacts," he added, "will deepen our mutual understanding and promote the growth in relations between our two countries."

The Chinese foreign minister pointed out: "We attach importance to the major successes and the advanced technological level your people have achieved in economic development, where there is much for us to learn and benefit from."

The banquet proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere. This morning, the Swedish minister of foreign affairs and her party toured the Great Wall and the tomb of a Ming Dynasty emperor. Yesterday afternoon, the guests visited the ancient Palace Museum.

Talks With Li Hsien-nien

OW050810Y Peking NCNA in English 0803 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a friendly talk with Swedish Foreign Minister Mrs. Karin Soder and her party here this morning.

Members of Mrs. Karin Soder's party present at the meeting were Leif Leifland, permanent under-secretary of state, Bertil Arvidson, deputy under-secretary of state, Per Granstedt, member of Parliament, Goran Zetterqvist, deputy head of department, Sven Hiroman, deputy head of department, and Staffan Wrigstad, head of section; as well as Swedish Ambassador to China Kaj Bjork and Counsellor Ake Berg.

Present were Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Jun-sheng, Assistant Foreign Minister Sung Chih-kuang, as well as Chang I-chun and Liu Hua, deputy departmental directors of the Foreign Ministry.

Disarmament, Security Discussion

OW050725Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0700 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] 5 Apr (AFP)--Swedish Foreign Minister Mrs Karin Soder said here today that China's position at the May Geneva conference on disarmament would be to wait for the "superpowers to start first." The Chinese leaders confirmed this position to Mrs Soder during her 2 and one-half days of talks in Peking. She talked mainly with Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

At a reception today, Mrs Soder told correspondents she "had the impression that either Huang Hua or a vice foreign minister would represent China at the Geneva conference but added this "had not been decided yet." Yesterday evening Mrs Soder said she felt the Chinese leaders were "more pessimistic" than the Swedish Government on the chances of real progress towards disarmament.

This morning Li Hsien-nien brought up once again with Mrs Soder, security in Europe--a subject China follows closely as it fears an increase of Soviet influence in the area.

I. 5 Apr 78

A 7

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The number four man in China also discussed with the Swedish minister China's policy on aid to developing countries and the two leaders agreed "more justice" was needed in the world economy.

Mrs Soder arrived in Peking on Sunday evening and left this afternoon for Shanghai. Before leaving she spoke of relations, especially in trade, between China and Sweden. She said these had increased but one has to realize that the Swedish population is only 1 percent of the Chinese population."

After visiting Shanghai and Szechwan, Mrs Soder will fly to Vietnam for a 7-day official visit. She will return to Canton before leaving China via Hong Kong on April 18.

Departs Peking for Shanghai

OW051308Y Peking NCNA in English 1247 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--Mrs. Karin Soder, Swedish minister of foreign affairs, left here with her party for Shanghai by special plane this afternoon accompanied by Sung Chih-kuang, assistant foreign minister. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua went to the guesthouse to bid her farewell. Swedish Ambassador to China Kaj Bjork and his wife accompanied Mrs. Karin Soder to Shanghai.

Earlier this afternoon, Mrs. Karin Soder and other distinguished Swedish guests paid respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall. They were accompanied by Sung Chih-kuang. At noon today, the Swedish ambassador gave a reception for Chinese and foreign correspondents on the occasion of the visit to China of Mrs. Karin Soder.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER'S EUROPEAN ACTIVITIES

Visits Luxembourg 2 April

OW031248Y Peking NCNA in English 1232 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 3 Apr (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang paid an official visit to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg yesterday as guest of Gaston Thorn, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and external trade of Luxembourg. The Grand Duke Prince Jean received the Chinese minister and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

During his visit Li Chiang had talks with Prime Minister Thorn yesterday morning. They later met with senior government officials and leading industrialists, businessmen and bankers. They exchanged views on the promotion of trade and other economic relations between the two countries.

Thorn gave a dinner at noon in honour of his guest and entourage. Finance Minister Jacques Poos and other high-ranking officials were present. Li Chiang and his party went sight-seeing after the dinner. The Chinese minister was honoured at dinner given in the evening on behalf of the prime minister by Jean Hamilius, minister of agriculture and viticulture.

Li Shu-te, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Luxembourg, accompanied the Chinese minister during his visit. Li Chiang and his party arrived in Luxembourg yesterday morning and returned here this morning.



I. 5 Apr 78

A 8

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### Departs Belgium for FRG

OWO41409Y Peking NCNA in English 1232 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 4 Apr (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang left here by train this afternoon for a visit to West Germany after concluding his friendly visit to Belgium.

Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans received Minister Li Chiang at noon today and had a friendly and cordial conversation with him. They expressed hope for further development of the friendly relations between the two countries as well as their economic and trade ties. Li Shu-te, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Belgium, was present on the occasion.

Minister Li Chiang arrived here on March 26. During his stay in the country, he toured Charleroi, Antwerp, Liege and other cities, visiting factories, enterprises and ports. The Chinese minister gave a fare-well dinner on March 31. Among those present was Willy Claes, Belgian minister of economic affairs.

Minister Willy Claes, senior officials of the Belgian Government and the European Economic Community, responsible members of the Belgium-China Association saw Minister Li Chiang off at the railway station. Li Shu-te and other Chinese diplomats were also present at the railway station.

### Views 'Great Future' for FRG Trade

LD041530Y Hamburg DPA in German 1439 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--PRC Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang says trade between the Federal Republic and the PRC could have a "great future." Li Chiang, the first Chinese cabinet member to stay in the federal capital, implied today in talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff that China was in particular interested in close cooperation with German firms in the energy and primary materials sector. According to official Bonn government statements, Schmidt and Lambsdorff had with the Chinese guest an "intensive, comprehensive exchange of views on relations and on political and economic issues of common interest."

The CDU/CSU opposition's foreign affairs expert, Manfred Abelein, today underlined PRC interest "in entering the arena of world politics." The opposition politician advocated a more active German policy toward China at as many levels as possible. Above all, trade with Peking should first be gradually extended. Abelein stressed that the scope for this was greater than appeared at the moment.

According to Li Chiang, China does not want credits from the government in Bonn for deals with German firms. He made it clear to Lambsdorff that Peking wants to continue to have German-Chinese deals dealt with simply at bank level. However, great interest exists in reducing the existing balance of payments deficit caused by the greater volume of deliveries from German firms to China. In this context Li Chiang spoke out in favor of increasing Chinese exports, possibly within the framework of the so-called offset deals, in which payment is not in money but in goods.

The Federal Government is also seeking possibilities for German-Chinese compensation deals, particularly in raw materials. During his talk with the guest from Peking, Economics Minister Lambsdorff made it clear German and Chinese economies could complement one another quite ideally. China has at its disposal huge amounts of raw materials whereas the FRG, poor in raw materials, could offer a high level of technical know-how in return.

I. 5 Apr 78

A 9

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

According to Lambsdorff, Bonn believes the 5-year trade agreement signed between Peking and the European Community will have positive effects on mutual economic relations. Even now the FRG is China's major trading partner within the EEC.

Li Chiang will be visiting various large German cities up to 10 April and having talks with German businessmen and representatives of the economy. He has already invited his German colleague Lambsdorff to visit the PRC.

#### FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION FETES BELGIAN DELEGATION

OW301227Y Peking NCNA in English 1529 GMT 29 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Mar (HSINHUA)--Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met with a delegation of noted Belgian personages and gave a banquet in their honour here this evening. Leader of the delegation is De Somer and deputy leader Walter de Brock. Present at the banquet were Kao I, vice-minister of education, Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Chin Li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The Belgian delegation arrived in Peking on March 27 as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

#### Fang I Receives Belgians

OW050858Y Peking NCNA in English 0838 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--Fang I, vice-premier of the State Council and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, met here this morning with the delegation of noted Belgian personages led by De Somer, with Walter de Brock as its deputy leader.

The delegation is composed of university professors and other educationists. Vice-Premier Fang I had a friendly conversation with the Belgian friends and answered their questions concerning science and education. Present were Ting Hsueh-sung and Chang Shu-yuan, vice-president and Standing Council member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

#### HSIAO CHING-KUANG GIVES BANQUET FOR FRENCH NAVY CREW

OW041744Y Peking NCNA in English 1710 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Apr (HSINHUA)--Hsiao Ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence and commander of the navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet this evening, warmly welcoming the crew of the French destroyer Duguay-Trouin. Prior to the banquet, Commander Hsiao Ching-kuang met and had a friendly talk with Captain Bovis and his crew, who flew in from Shanghai earlier today. Hsiao Ching-kuang told the visitors that "our two navies should increase contacts to promote mutual understanding and friendship between them."

The banquet was in the Great Hall of the People. Yang Kuo-yu, chief of staff of the navy, said in his toast that the visit by the Duguay-Trouin under Captain Bovis was a major event for promoting friendly contacts between the armed forces of China and France. He continued: "Since China and France established diplomatic relations in 1964, contacts between the governments and between the peoples have increased daily. This is also true of contacts in the military field."

I. 5 Apr 78

A 10

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

"Today, the Chinese Government, upholding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, continues to work for the growth of friendly relations with France. For its part, the French Government has indicated on many occasions its desire to expand contacts and strengthen friendship between the two countries. China and France share many points in common or hold similar views on major international issues."

Yang Kuo-yu stressed: "The present-day world is far from tranquil. The contention for world hegemony between the two superpowers has become ever fiercer, Europe being the focus of contention. Social-imperialism in particular is on the rampage everywhere, stepping up expansion while talking about 'disarmament' and 'detente'. In view of this, France and other West European countries are uniting, raising their vigilance and strengthening their defences for joint opposition to hegemonism and to safeguard their sovereignty and independence. We, the Chinese people, firmly support the just struggle of France and other West European countries to unite against hegemonism."

In his toast, Captain Bovis said that they had voyaged 20,000 kilometers to China with the friendship of the French people and started to form close ties with the Chinese Navy.

"In the wake of the developing friendly relations between France and China following the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1964," he said, "we are greatly honoured to come on the first warship from Europe to visit the People's Republic of China. Both General de Gaulle and Chairman Mao Tsetung attached great importance to national independence. We think that we have many things in common and undoubtedly there are many points on which we can learn from each other." He proposed a toast to the growing friendship between the people and the armed forces of the two countries.

The French ambassador to China, Claude Arnaud, and the deputy military attache of the French Embassy, Maj. Maurice Vallat, attended the banquet.

Among those present were Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Liu Tao-sheng, deputy commander of the navy; Li Chung-hsuan, deputy commander of the Peking Garrison; Chai Cheng-ven and Chang Ping-yu, director and deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau under the Ministry of National Defence; Huang Sheng-tien, deputy chief of staff in the Command of the East China Sea Fleet of the navy; and Chi Tsung-hua, deputy director of the West European Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

#### FRIENDSHIP GROUP LEADER MEETS WITH FINLAND DELEGATION

OW041408Y Peking NCNA in English 1236 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Apr (HSINHUA)--Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met and feted a delegation of the Finland-China Society led by Esko Aaltonen, council member of the society, at noon today. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. The delegation arrived in Peking on March 24 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. It will leave here for home shortly.

#### ENVOY ATTENDS SAN MARINO HEADS OF STATE INAUGURATION

OW020848Y Peking NCNA in English 0807 GMT 2 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Rome, 1 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Republic of San Marino ceremoniously inaugurated two newly-elected heads of state Francesco Valli and Enrico Andreoli today.

I. 5 Apr 78

A 11

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Wang Chuan-pin, general consul of China to San Marino, and diplomatic envoys of other countries to the country were present on the occasion. The new heads of state were elected by the sovereign Grand Council of San Marino on March 20. They have a term of office for half a year and enjoy equal power.

UK AMBASSADOR DEPARTS FOR HOME AT END OF TOUR

OW021249Y Peking NCNA in English 1237 GMT 2 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Apr (HSINHUA)--Edward Youde, British ambassador to China, left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

NORWEGIAN COMMITTEE PLANS INCREASED DEFENSE EXPENDITURE

OW041748Y Peking NCNA in English 1703 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Stockholm, 3 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Defence Committee of Norwegian Parliament submitted a report on a long-term defense plan to the government on March 31, says news reaching here from Oslo. The report says that Norway's defence expenditures should be increased more rapidly in the coming 15 years than now and its national defence be basically modernized. The report states that Norway will renew two-thirds of its army equipment before 1990 and by then the Norwegian defence will take on a completely new look. The 15-year plan calls for an annual increase of 3 percent in the defence budget. This will be done through three five-year plans. With an increase of 4 percent for the first five-year plan, 3 percent for the second and 2 percent for the third, by 1993 the defence budget will rise 55 percent over now.

The report indicates that cooperation between Norway and NATO is the foundation of Norway's defence policy. Norway should not neglect the possibility of being attacked by force. The country's security policy is mainly aimed at preventing an armed invasion. With regard to personnel and economy, Norway, in the present situation, is not strong enough to prevent such invasion. Only through a defence alliance with Western Europe, the United States and Canada can Norway prevent any possible military provocation.

The report says that Norway is situated in the region where both superpowers have great interests. The history of Norway clearly shows that a neutral policy itself can not guarantee a country's security. To turn an important strategic area into a demilitarized zone cannot bring about detente, but will increase unrest, it adds.

Because of repeated Soviet military exercises with the Norwegian coast as the target of attack, Norway must strengthen its military forces in its northern part so as to prevent the whole country from being attacked. The report proposed measures for reinforcing the northern military zone.

The report says that the modernization of the Norwegian Armed Forces will greatly strengthen the joint defence capabilities. Sverre Hamre, chief of defence staff, urged that the defence budget be increased 0.5 percent higher than what is fixed in the 15-year plan.

SFRY OFFICIAL HOSTS BANQUET FOR OUTGOING AMBASSADOR

OW011317Y Peking NCNA in English 1225 GMT 1 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (HSINHUA)--The outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Chang Hai-feng was honoured at a banquet given here today by Berislav Sefer, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council.

I. 5 Apr 78

A 12

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Among those present at the banquet were Kiro Hadzivasilev, president of the Committee for Social and Political Relations under the Yugoslav Assembly; Emil Ludviger, member of the Federal Executive Council and secretary for foreign trade; and Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade city assembly. Present also were diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy here.

In his toast, Sefer paid glowing tribute to the development of the friendly relations between Yugoslavia and China, particularly the rapid and comprehensive development of the relations between the two countries following the summit talks between President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng last year. He noted that Yugoslavia hailed with admiration the Fifth Chinese National People's Congress held not long ago and the new constitution and the programme for economic development adopted at the congress. He expressed the confidence that the Chinese people led by their leaders with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at the head would assuredly fulfill their plan and attain their goals quickly. The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

#### YUGOSLAV SECRETARY DISCUSSES STATE OF INTERNAL SECURITY

0W311738Y Peking NCNA in English 1727 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (HSINHUA)--Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Franjo Herljevic told a joint session of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly yesterday that Yugoslavia's internal security was in a very satisfactory condition. "Considerable successes have been scored in the development of social self-defence," he said.

"Since 1974," he went on, "13 illegal factions and organizations totalling 237 men have been uncovered, their activities throttled, and numerous other organized hostile activities have been prevented."

The federal secretary pointed out that most of the activities hostile to Yugoslavia had foreign ties. For instance, Mileta Perovic, general secretary of the so-called New Yugoslav Communist Party, who "had resided in Kiev for a long time" and engaged in anti-Yugoslav activities, was arrested by the Yugoslav internal security authorities last November.

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

#### IRANIAN PAPER REBUTS SOVIET ATTACK ON DEFENSE EFFORTS

0W041616Y Peking NCNA in English 1605 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Teheran, 3 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Iranian paper RASTAKHIR today carried an article written by its commentator rebutting the Soviet attack on Iran's effort to strengthen its defence capabilities.

The article says that Radio Moscow in a recent commentary accused the British Government of promising to ship at least 1,000 more Chieftain tanks to Iran, and asserted that the purchase would not help the Persian Gulf countries in the build-up of "useful equipment". By this Moscow means that "to buy this kind of weapon is not beneficial and, in other words, not constructive". "No doubt", the article says, "it is the internal affair of the Persian Gulf countries to identify what is beneficial to them."



I. 5 Apr 78

A 13

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The article points out that if Soviet troops and mercenaries can go for fighting in places thousands of miles away from their own countries and the Soviet Union build nuclear submarine bases in Cuba, then why cannot a country in the Persian Gulf region buy 1,000 Chieftain tanks?

"The superpowers have stored weapons ten times as much as can destroy the whole globe, yet they are not prepared to reach an agreement on disarmament. In the world such as this, any hesitation to strengthen the defence capabilities is a serious political mistake and a betrayal of the nation and the coming generations", the article adds.

The article concludes that Iran should build up strong defence capabilities so that no aggressors dare to invade it for fear of paying a great deal before they can conquer it. This is surely very beneficial.

#### AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH SOMALI PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE

OW011256Y Peking NCNA in English 1234 GMT 1 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 31 Mar (HSINHUA)--Somali President Siad Barre received Chinese Ambassador Chang Shih-chieh on March 29 and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

#### PEKING-KARACHI-ADDIS ABABA AIR SERVICE INAUGURATED

OW311824Y Peking NCNA in English 1800 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Peking-Karachi-Addis Ababa air service run by the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC) is formally inaugurated today. A Chinese friendship delegation led by Chang Jui-ai, deputy director general of the CAAC, and composed of 21 representatives of various circles, left here this evening for Ethiopia on board the CAAC airliner on the inaugural flight. They will take part in the celebrations in Ethiopia for the official inauguration of this international air service.

This first Chinese international air service to Africa covers 10,000 kilometres and takes 12 hours, stopping over at Karachi, and passing through the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Republic of Djibouti, the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

The opening of the new line marks a new page in the annals of friendly exchange between the people of China and Ethiopia and will surely promote friendship and cooperation between the two peoples, contributing to friendly exchanges between the Chinese people and people of African countries.

Today Peking airport flew the national flags of China and Ethiopia as well as coloured flags. Among those greeting the inauguration of the air service and seeing the delegation off at the airport were Wang Ching-min and Li Ming, political commissar and deputy director general of the CAAC. Also present were the Ethiopian ambassador to China, Biftu Fantaye, and diplomatic officials of the embassy here, as well as Kifle Yitbarek, the manager of the Ethiopian Airlines in China.

T. 5 Apr 78

A 14

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### First Flight Noted

OW010920Y Peking NCNA in English 0907 GMT 1 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Addis Ababa, 1 Apr (HSINHUA)--The inaugural flight of the CAAC (the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China) from Peking to Addis Ababa via Karachi landed here on the Bole International Airport at 7 am today.

Passengers on board were a Chinese goodwill delegation, led by Chang Jui-ai, deputy director-general, which has brought here friendly sentiments from the Chinese people to the Ethiopian people. The delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by Beyene Desta, chief administrator of the Ethiopian Civil Aviation Administration; Tafersse Ayalew, general manager of the Ethiopian Airlines, Amare Tekle, acting head of the Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The newly-opened Peking-Addis Ababa route is China's first international air service to Africa and the second "air bridge" of friendship between the people of China and Ethiopia and other African countries. In addition to the Ethiopian Airlines' service to Peking, this weekly flight will surely strengthen and further the friendly relations between China and Ethiopia as well as other Third World countries in Africa.

### WORKERS ASSIST SIERRA LEONE IN BUILDING BRIDGE

OW311134Y Peking NCNA in English 0710 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Excerpts] Freetown, 29 Mar (HSINHUA)--Spanning the "great" Scarcies River, the largest river in Sierra Leone, is the newly constructed Kambia Bridge. This bridge, which is 360 metres long and nine metres wide, is built in the Chinese style known as double-curved arch bridge. The bridge is now hailed as a symbol of the friendship between the peoples of Sierra Leone and China.

In accordance with the agreement signed between the governments of China and Sierra Leone, the construction of the Kambia Bridge started in March 1976. Through the combined, strenuous efforts of the workers of those two countries, the bridge was completed in January this year and officially opened to traffic on February 27.

President Siaka Stevens made three tours of inspection while the bridge was being built. Minister of Works E. J. Kargbo received the Chinese engineers and technicians the day prior to their departure for home after completing their work. During the reception he once again conveyed President Stevens' best wishes to them, and asked them to carry with them the best wishes of his people to the Chinese people and all the Chinese friends who had taken part in building the bridges in his country.

Sierra Leonean and Chinese workers and technicians became intimate friends through working together and learning from each other. The Chinese developed a profound friendship with the villagers nearby, and felt quite at home with them. Alikali Sorrie the Second, the head of Rogberay village, travelled some 200 kilometres to attend the reception given by the Chinese Embassy on February 21 to mark the departure of the Chinese technicians. Grasping the hands of one of his Chinese friends, he said: "Entrusted by the entire village, I have come specially to the capital to give you a warm farewell." The Chinese present were all deeply moved. They will never forget the place where they had worked in Sierra Leone, not to mention the profound friendship they had developed with the people there.

#### EQUATORIAL GUINEAN TRADE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

OW311540Y Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Mar (HSINHUA)--An Equatorial Guinean trade delegation led by Esono Ondo Ebana, director of the Department of Commerce and Enterprise, left here for home yesterday after a friendly visit to China.

The Equatorial Guinean friends arrived in Peking on March 16. During their stay here, Chia Shih, vice-minister of foreign trade, met with them. They held business talks with Chinese trade corporations concerned. The delegation also visited Shanghai.

#### ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE STRESSES INCREASED STRUGGLE

OW040811Y Peking NCNA in English 0745 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Addis Ababa, 3 Apr (HSINHUA)--The so-called internal settlement agreement on Rhodesia "will not deter us from prosecuting the armed struggle but on the other hand encourages us to intensify the struggle," said Robert Mugabe, co-chairman of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union, here yesterday. He was speaking to the local press during a stopover here on his way to Lagos.

He said that the Zimbabwe liberation movement was operating right through the country in practically three-fourths of the territory. "Currently we have been organizing the areas we have liberated into communities that can constitute really revolutionary areas," he stated.

Recalling the denunciation of the "internal settlement" as fraudulent by the OAU Liberation Committee and Ministerial Council, Mugabe said that the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe was happy that the OAU member states, particularly the frontline states, and the international community have condemned this scheme of Ian Smith. "We shall get continued support from the international community for prosecuting the armed struggle," he added.

#### SWAPO PRESIDENT DETERMINED TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE

OW031517Y Peking NCNA in English 1207 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Apr (HSINHUA)--The South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) is determined to continue and intensify the armed liberation struggle in Namibia, said Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, now on a visit to India, according to a dispatch of the SAMACHAR news agency from New Delhi.



I. 5 Apr 78

A 16

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Speaking at a gathering of Indian ministers, members of parliament and diplomats yesterday, Nujoma said that the political situation in Namibia continued to deteriorate into an extremely explosive and dangerous situation. The racist regime in South Africa continued its illegal hold by its suppressive activities and laws against the political aspirations of the people, he added. It has also embarked on a vicious reactionary scheme of Balkanising and partitioning Namibia and to impose a confederation of mini-states over Namibia which would be politically manipulated and controlled by it, the SWAPO president continued.

The SWAPO, which is spearheading the liberation movement in Namibia, was however willing to participate in any talks as regards a negotiated political process leading to free, fair, genuine and democratic elections and unconditional independence of the country, Nujoma said.

#### BRIEFS

WUSHU GROUP IN TANZANIA--Dar es Salaam, 3 Apr--The Chinese wushu delegation gave its premiere at the national indoor stadium here this evening to the warm welcome of 2,000 spectators. Watching the performance were Minister for Foreign Affairs Benjamin Mkapa, Minister for National Culture and Youth Chedieil Mgonja, other government officials of Tanzania and foreign diplomatic envoys. Leader of the Chinese delegation Sun Peng-lo conveyed the best wishes of the Chinese people and sportsmen to the Tanzanian people and sportsmen, and expressed the hope to contribute to the continued development of the friendship between the two peoples through the current visit. Minister Mgonja received the leader and some members of the delegation this morning. The delegation arrived here on April 1. [Peking NCNA in English 1228 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW]

#### WESTERN HEMISPHERE

##### VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT STRESSES THIRD WORLD SOLIDARITY

OWO21706Y Peking NCNA in English 1645 GMT 2 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Caracas, 1 Apr (HSINHUA)--"Problems that the humanity faces require a high degree of solidarity and cooperation among developing countries, particularly among Latin American countries so far as we are concerned. This unity should emerge in all international forums and should be expressed in bilateral relations of various countries, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez pointed out in the Netherlands Antilles yesterday. The president also called for the establishment of a just international order when he addressed the Antilles Congress on the same day. He said, "Many Third World countries are suffering from poverty and its notorious results."

President Perez said, "Venezuela hopes to compare responsibilities together with the Caribbean countries to resolve our common problems." He went on, "We know, we are part of the Latin American community and are obliged to cooperate." "Therefore, we devote part of our oil income to international cooperation through the fund of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and to regional cooperation through multi-national credits organizations, bilateral agreements among Central American countries."

The president expressed support for the independence of the Netherlands Antilles. During President Perez's visit to the Netherlands Antilles, a treaty on maritime delimitation was signed between Venezuela and the islands. Silvius Rozendal, minister-president of the Netherlands Antilles, said after signing the treaty that the treaty marks an important step towards complete independence of the Netherlands Antilles. "Together with political independence, we should obtain our economic independence," he said.

I. 5 Apr 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

E 1

MORE POSTERS APPEAR ON SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF TIENANMEN RIOTS

Imprisoned Demonstrators Protest

CW050643Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0525 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 5 Apr (AFP)--Demonstrators arrested for the April 5, 1976 Tienanmen riots today told of their life in prison on posters put up in Peking on the second anniversary of the riots. A 17-page big-character poster called "Denunciation of the Fascists" was posted late yesterday along Changan Avenue and attracted dense crowds of readers. Written on bright yellow paper, the posters were signed "those who saw with their own eyes and heard with their own ears."

The authors protested against "fascist treatment" and described at length mistreatment by prison wardens and lack of care. Responsibility for this was attributed to the "gang of four" led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung's widow Chiang Ching.

The writers protested against the circumstances of their arrest by Peking security forces, commanded at that time by Liu Chuan-hsin, who has since been purged. They were arrested during violent riots in Tienanmen Square following a week of homage to Premier Chou En-lai over the Ching Ming festival in 1976. The writers stated their aim was to "prevent the reappearance of a KGB (Soviet security police) overriding state laws and the interests of the proletariat."

Replying to those saying these events were "past history," the posters said the "sinister plots of the gang of four will take long to eliminate" and called on future generations to heed these lessons. "Remember, this all happened yesterday," they concluded.

The posters referred briefly to "martyrs' blood," but did not say anybody had been killed during the Tienanmen riots. A poster put up three months ago in Peking claimed there had been deaths in the riots and called for the truth on the incident to be made public.

The second anniversary of the riots today brought a new batch of big-character posters in the capital. Yesterday a poster called for a new official version of the incidents cancelling the original story which dismissed the demonstration as "counterrevolutionary." Peking Mayor Wu Te was again attacked for his part in the affair by a poster signed by a Peking school teacher.

Crowds jostled round the posters while groups of children and young people continued to bring paper flower tributes to China's heroes, laying them under the Monument to the People's Heroes on Tienanmen Square. The official press has made no mention so far of this continuing ceremony in the city centre.

Official Explanation Demanded

LD042056Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1654 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Peking, 4 Apr (TANJUG)--Today, on the eve of the anniversary of the "Tienanmen incident," posters have appeared on this largest Peking square demanding further explanation of the events which had led to massive demonstrations in Peking and the ouster of Teng Hsiao-ping. Large groups of people, mostly young, are to be seen reading the posters.

One of the posters criticizes Politburo member and Peking Mayor Wu Te, who has even earlier been charged of "suppressing the demonstrations," is now said to have protected some supporters of the "gang of four."

I. 5 Apr 78

E 2

PRC  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Another poster, standing at the base of the monument to fallen heroes in the centre of Tienanmen, cites the "heroic April 5 movement" and demands information about the fate of the demonstrators arrested in the incident. Earlier unofficial information was that all the arrested demonstrators were released.

The "Tienanmen incident" was prompted by the forcible wreaths placed on the square in the memory of the late Premier Chou En-lai. Today, many of the posters on the square directly charge the "gang of four" with having incited the disorders and provoked the demonstrators.

The parliament vice-chairman and Chou En-lai's widow, Teng Ying-chao, today told Yugoslav newsmen that party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has stated, at a working meeting of the party leadership, that "Teng Hsiao-ping was not involved in the incident" and that the incident was an airing of popular feelings for the fate of Premier Chou En-lai and sorrow at his death.

#### Kang Sheng Accused

OW050918Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0905 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 5 Apr (AFP)--Former secret service chief Kang Sheng was today posthumously criticized during the celebration of the traditional Chinese festival of the dead.

Among wreaths honoring the memory of fallen heroes laid at the foot of the monument "to the heroes of the people" on Tienanmen Square in Peking was one bearing the following inscription: "We must completely clarify what concerns Lin Piao, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng and the gang of four."

This was the first time that Kang Sheng, who was buried with full honors in Peking at the end of 1975, has been publicly linked with disgraced leaders. Lin Piao and Chen Po-ta, respectively former heir apparent and secretary of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, were purged for "attempting to plot" against Mao. The radical "gang of four" was arrested on the order of Hua Kuo-feng after the death of Mao Tse-tung in October 1976.

Observers here have already detected various links between Kang Sheng and the gang of four led by Chairman Mao's widow Chiang Ching. An official pointed out without comment that Kang Sheng was born in the same village in Shantung Province as Chiang Ching.

In other talks, Kang Sheng's name was associated with those of former Sinkiang leader Saifudin, Peking Mayor Wu Te and Peking Military Region Commander General Chen Hsi-lien. The four leaders were dubbed a "minigang of four" experiencing political trouble.

Wall posters have since renewed criticism against Wu Te for his role in the riots on Tienanmen Square on April 5, 1976. The Peking mayor is, however, still holding all his posts.

Gen Chen Hsi-lien was also attacked by wall posters in Shenyang City, northeast China, shortly before the convening of the National People's Congress in February. He, too, still holds all his posts.

But Mr Saifudin was recently removed from his post as head of Sinkiang though he still remains a Politburo member of the Chinese Communist Party.

There has been no indication about what specific activities during Kang Sheng's long political career were now under criticism.

I. 5 Apr 78

E 3

PRC  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### Wu Te Criticized

OWO41336Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1321 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 4 Apr (AFP)--A high Chinese official, Mayor of Peking Wu Te, was criticized here today on wall posters for his role in riots in Peking that occurred two years ago. Tomorrow is the second anniversary of the incidents of April 5, 1976.

According to witnesses, an eleven-page tatzupao--big-character poster--criticizing the mayor by name was put up near the Ministry of Education in northwestern Peking. Posted on a wall bordering a busy street, the message was signed by a teacher in a Peking secondary school.

The poster writer accused Wu Te of "covering up" the class struggle particularly in the time of the gang of four led by Chiang Ching, widow of Mao Tse-tung, and since the violent incidents that occurred in Tienanmen Square two years ago during the traditional Chinese holiday commemorating the dead.

The teacher affirmed that he had already written twice to the mayor asking him to carry out self-criticism.

### GANG ACCUSED OF DISTORTING MAO'S DIRECTIVE ON THEORY

HK031032Y Peking CHING-CHI YEN-CHIU No 1 in Chinese 78 pp 38-39 HK

[Article by Tso Hsu [0155 5171]: "What Was the Gang of Four's Motive in Boiling Down Chairman Mao's Directive on the Question of Theory to Restriction of Bourgeois Rights?"]

[Excerpts] At the end of 1974 great leader and teacher Chairman Mao gave important instructions on the question of theory to enable people throughout the country to understand the problem of dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. This directive explained the need to grasp the struggle between the two classes, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the socialist road and the capitalist road in the socialist period.

However, the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four," bent on distorting and tampering with Mao Tsetung Thought, with an ulterior motive boiled down Chairman Mao's directive on the question of theory to one of restricting bourgeois rights.

The "gang of four" did so in order to shift the general orientation of struggle and direct the spearhead against vast numbers of revolutionary people--especially revolutionary cadres--and against socialism, instead of the bourgeoisie and capitalism.

In boiling down Chairman Mao's directive on the question of theory to restriction of bourgeois rights, the "gang of four" hoped to use contradictions within the socialist economy, that is, contradictions between communist elements and the traces of old society, to replace the contradictions between socialism and capitalism. They deprecated socialist economic relations--which they alleged abounded in the traces of old society and contained bourgeois rights--such as the exchange of socialist commodities and distribution according to work, and defined them as coming under the concept of old capitalism. They did this to nullify the struggle against capitalism on the pretext of gradually eliminating the traces of the old society within the socialist economy.

In staging a rival show against Chairman Mao, the "gang of four" avoided dealing with the capitalist forces but focused on restricting and abolishing bourgeois rights existing in the socialist economy. They did this to negate socialism, encourage the spontaneous generation of capitalist forces and allow landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements and old and new bourgeois elements to restore themselves with a free hand. Facts fully reveal that where the "four pests" run wild capitalist tendencies are bound to spread unchecked. If the "gang of four" were allowed to have their own way, socialism would surely be disrupted and capitalism restored.

What the "gang of four" preached politically was very reactionary. On the one hand, they declared they would direct the main thrust of the continued revolution at bourgeois rights. On the other hand, they identified "bourgeois rights" as an important economic base for engendering the new bourgeoisie, clamorously taking higher rank and higher wages and those upholding bourgeois rights as the criteria for defining a "capitalist roader." They tried in vain to brand as capitalist roaders and to bring down a large number of responsible cadres firmly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and party policies, including those responsible for carrying out the policy of exchange of equal values and distribution according to work. They did so in order to achieve the criminal objective of usurping party and state power.

In distorting and tampering with Chairman Mao's directive on the question of theory and using the restriction of bourgeois rights as the "main content" and "central problem" of the continued revolution, the "gang of four" tried to alter the party's basic line and to disavow the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road as the principle contradiction in socialist society. In this way they radically altered Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

#### LAW PROFESSOR STRESSES DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS OF NEW CONSTITUTION

OW050906Y Peking NCNA in English 0734 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--The new constitution of the People's Republic of China crystallizes the experience of the struggle against the gang of four and reflects the class struggle as it is today.

The 73-year-old professor of law at Peking University, Lei Chieh-chiung, expressed this view when asked to comment on the new constitution adopted by the recent session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

In an interview with HSINHUA given in her study, Professors Lei, who studied law in the United States and who is now a member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, said that the new constitution lays down in legal form the general task of the Chinese people for the new period of development and reestablishes right and wrong which had been reversed by the gang of four.

"The new constitution stipulates that the people enjoy extensive democratic rights to ensure they act as masters of the country. It particularly stresses the need for the state to adhere to the principle of socialist democracy, and guarantees the right to participate in the management of state affairs and all economic and cultural undertakings as well as the right to supervise the organs of state and their personnel," said the professor.



"This is what Chairman Mao constantly taught us and now it is laid down in the fundamental law of the state. It also lays emphasis on strengthening the socialist legal system, pointing out that it is the obligation of every citizen and every person working in a state organ to observe the constitution and the law."

Such had been the case after the People's Republic was founded. "But," she continued, "a few years ago, the gang of four, using the power that they held, denied the people these rights and seriously undermined the socialist legal system. In places where their control was tightest, democracy was suppressed and people's voices were no longer heard; a handful of bad people were out smashing, looting and grabbing--using all sorts of cruel means to persecute innocent revolutionary people and cadres in total disregard of party discipline and the law of the state. The right of person could not be secured, let alone other democratic rights."

"Take the institutions of higher learning in Shanghai," she said. "There were many as 3,000 people who came under persecution in one form or another. This included detention, arrest, isolation, criticism and struggle. They were persecuted only because they showed signs of indignation at the gang of four for their suppression of the people who mourned Premier Chou En-lai and for the gang's criminal attempts to discredit Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice-Premier Chen I with various false charges."

"Now that the gang was overthrown, the cadres and others who were persecuted have been rehabilitated. But still, in view of the extreme importance of fighting against violations of the law and of discipline, it is necessary for the fundamental law of the state to stress the broad democracy of our socialist state and its legal system. Giving particular weight to this is important for the complete elimination of the gang's pernicious influence and for the consolidation and development of the fruits of victory from the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and for the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"The gang of four alleged that the traditions of the Chingiang Mountain days were outmoded and that the way of doing things under the democratic revolution were out of favour and even went so far as to say that the promotion of good old traditions meant prettifying the capitalist-roaders. Influenced by these absurdities, some people holding leading positions, made arbitrary law unto themselves. The constitution, therefore, reiterates many of our good traditions and our fine work style and makes them the fundamental rules for all organs of state and their working personnel. These include maintaining close contact with the masses, supervision by the masses, seeking truth from facts, selfless devotion and wholehearted service to the people. Chairman Mao fostered these traditions and fine style of work during the long years of revolutionary struggle as was dictated by the socialist nature of our country which is under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The relevant stipulations in the new constitution provide the legal grounds for promoting and carrying forward the fine revolutionary traditions so that the gang's attempt to cut up history and cast the achievements of the revolution to the winds will never come to pass."

Professor Lei Chieh-chiung was a member of the bills committee for the first, second and third National People's Congresses and participated in drafting the 1954 constitution. She continued: "the new constitution stipulates that people's courts exercise judicial authority and apply the system whereby representatives of the masses participate as accessors in administering justice; that all cases in the people's courts are heard in public and that the accused has the right of defence. The people's procuratorship is restored to exercise procuratorial authority to ensure observance of the constitution and the law by all organs of state and their personnel and by all citizens."

"These provisions make law enforcement easier and better protect the people, helping to strike the enemy accurately and relentlessly."

"Law departments are an important instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat and play a big part in ensuring law enforcement," the old professor said. "The gang of four, a bunch of old and new counter-revolutionaries, saw these institutions as a great obstacle in their attempt to usurp party and state power. They denied the predominance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the political science and law fronts for the seventeen years before the Cultural Revolution. They raved about what they termed 'thoroughly improving the proletarian dictatorship' and 'smashing the public security organs, people's courts and procurators' and, putting their words into action, abolished the procuratorates and dissolved academic legal institutions. This had something to do with their ability to build many false and unjust cases in places that were under their control."

Professor Lei expressed the conviction that the new constitution, which represents the fundamental interests and wishes of the people, can be fully implemented, that democracy in China will be restored and carried forward, and that the socialist legal system will be strengthened, with the dictatorship of the proletariat more consolidated than ever before.

#### LIBERATION ARMY DAILY CALLS FOR GOOD ARMY WORK STYLE

OW041930Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW

[Report on LIBERATION ARMY DAILY 4 April Commentator's article: "The Army Must Have a Fine Work Style"]

[Text] The article stresses: The army must have a fine work style which is an important guarantee for realizing the four socialist modernizations, increasing our army's fighting strength, and fulfilling the various tasks in grasping the key link and running the army well.

The article says: In his work report to the Fifth NPC, our wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng explicitly pointed out that our party, country, army and people must all maintain a fine work style. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have stressed the importance of a good work style and we must fully understand this.

In dealing with the work style question, we must revive and carry forward the fine tradition and work style of our party and our army which were fostered for us by Chairman Mao and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation in the prolonged revolutionary struggle and which were seriously undermined by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

The article says: The most important aspect of work style is seeking truth from facts. We should be honest and call a spade a spade. We must never resort to deception, nor must we do anything to deceive ourselves.

We must follow the mass line--having faith in the masses and relying on them. We must do everything for the people and never divorce ourselves from the masses for a single moment. We must wage a hard struggle. We must resolutely combat such evil practices as seeking personal comfort and special privileges and squandering state or collective property. We should not only work hard and lead a plain life, but wage hard ideological struggle.

In reviving and carrying forward the fine work style of our party and army, we should emphasize practice and concrete action. Whether or not a unit or a comrade has a fine work style is primarily judged from its or his practical action. For example, when a comrade is transferred from one place to another, there should be no room for bargaining. When one is transferred away from such big cities as Peking and Shanghai, he should take his family with him. One should not leave his family behind, nor should one be reluctant to make any changes in housing and other living conditions. It is impermissible for one to refuse to leave for his new post after receiving his transfer order. In addition, the party Central Committee has repeatedly banned the construction of any unnecessary buildings such as halls, pavilions and hostels. We must resolutely implement this instruction to the letter. Under no circumstances must one surreptitiously try to construct such buildings.

The article says: One of the evil practices arising from the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four is "keeping up appearances instead of doing hard work." We must deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, eliminate their pernicious influence and correct all evil practices. We must refrain from empty talk and end the formalism of keeping up appearances. We must resolutely stop the bad work style of bragging, empty talk and lies.

In conclusion, the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY Commentator's article says: Our army should be a model in carrying forward the party's fine work style. It is necessary first of all for cadres, particularly leading cadres at all levels, to be models in this regard. Cadres, veteran or young, military, political or logistics, must all try to set examples. Veteran cadres should particularly realize that the heavy responsibility of grasping the key link and running the army well is on their shoulders. We must respond to Chairman Hua's call in his political report to the 11th national party congress: veteran cadres should set an example for young cadres by taking the initiative in rectifying their work style and should pass on their experience and help and guide the young cadres so that Chairman Mao's theory on the party and the party's work style he initiated can be handed down without fail.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON 'POLITICAL FRAUD' IN LIAONING

OWO41822Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1144 GMT 2 Apr 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 2 April frontpage report by correspondents Kao Hsi-yu and Hsieh Shih-min: "'A Report on Going Against the Wind' Is a Counterrevolutionary Political Fraud," and accompanying Editor's Note]

[Text] Peking, 2 Apr--On the proposal of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the party Central Committee decided at the end of January 1976 to appoint Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as acting premier of the State Council and the person in charge of the party Central Committee's daily work. The "gang of four," who harmed the country and brought calamity to our people, mortally hated and intensely feared this decision. They then stepped up their scheme to usurp party and state power.



While visiting Peking at the time but still controlling Liaoning, that diehard henchman of the "gang of four" in Liaoning issued a number of sinister directives to find some "models" on Liaoning's ideological-communications front and use them in attacking the party Central Committee and State Council. Acting in accordance with this insidious instruction, his trusted follower entrenched in LIAONING DAILY immediately arranged to send a reporter to the Chaiho lead and zinc mine for an interview, thus giving birth to the counterrevolutionary political fraud--"A Report on Going Against the Wind."

"A Report on Going Against the Wind" said: While reviewing the document "Opinions on the Work Plan for the Fourth Quarter," which was drafted on 8 October 1975, the secretary of the Chaiho lead and zinc mine party committee came across the phrase "taking the three directives as the key link." He underlined this phrase, put two question marks and an exclamation point after it and then changed it to read "take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line."

Was this true? No, it was a sheer fraud. An investigation has proved that this political swindler who had usurped the secretarial position of the Chaiho lead and zinc mine's party committee did not underline or make marks after the saying "taking the three directives as the key link," or rewrite this phrase. But how did this story come about?

The truth is that at a November 1975 Liaoning provincial meeting of the leaders of worker propaganda teams stationed in institutions of higher learning in the province, the diehard henchman of the "gang of four" rabidly criticized leading comrades of the party Central Committee and State Council, using the phrase "taking the three directives as the key link" to launch his attack. On 7 December the swindler was briefed on the meeting by the leader of the Chaiho lead and zinc mine's worker propaganda team who was then stationed at Tiehling Agricultural College, was a former deputy secretary of the mine's party committee and had just returned from the provincial meeting held in the capital. The political swindler, skilled at engaging in speculation for his own gain, understood what was happening. On 20 December he came across the words "taking the three directives as the key link" in the initial draft 1975 work report prepared by the office of the mine's party committee. He asked the deputy director of the mine's party committee office to report to him and asked: "How many key links do we have at present?" The answer was: "One key link." He then asked: "What is the key link?" "Class struggle" was the answer. He asked again: "Then why did you write 'taking the three directives as the key link'?" The deputy director of the office answered: "Because the newspapers are now saying it." That swindler pretended to be very serious and said: "I don't care what the newspapers say. We must take class struggle as the key link and adhere to the party's basic line."

Two months later, on 22 February 1976, the LIAONING DAILY reporter visited the mine on assignment. The deputy director of the office of the mine's party committee and a deputy secretary of that committee introduced themselves to the reporter but did not discuss the 20 December 1975 incident. The deputy director groundlessly told the reporter that "the secretary of the mine's party committee has changed 'the three directives as the key link.'" The reporter asked him if he could look at the revised document. The deputy director returned to his office, found the original document "Opinions on the Work Plan for the Fourth Quarter" which was drafted on 8 October 1975, stealthily and hurriedly underlined the words "three directives as the key link" with blue ink and wrote two question marks and one exclamation point after the words. On the upper righthand corner of the page he wrote: "This should be changed to read: take class struggle as the key link, uphold the party's basic line, conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's three important directives." He handed the document to the reporter after the fabrications were completed. He and the deputy secretary also selected and showed the reporter some leaders' speeches and other party committee documents which didn't contain the words "three directives as the key link" and which were written after the document on the work plan.

Thus they fabricated the lie that the party committee had stopped mentioning the "three directives as the key link" in its speeches and reports which were being submitted to the higher levels.

That evening, knowing the reporter had seen the revised document, that political swindler lied to the reporter and said: "I underlined some words in that document, wrote question marks and an exclamation point after them and changed some of the words." He also concocted the so-called "three points" upon which he based his rejection of the "three directives as the key link." Upon his return, the correspondent wrote his report, believing that what he had been told was true.

In mid-March 1976 a PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter in Liaoning rushed to cover the news at the Chaiho lead and zinc mine after he learned that its party committee was "going against the wind." Once again that swindler deceived the reporter and tried to continue this political fraud. Afraid the truth might be exposed, all evening they busily briefed those who were scheduled to meet the reporter so everyone would tell him the same thing. In addition, a cadre who was assisting the reporter also fabricated a lie about how the cadres and workers of the office in charge of enterprise consolidation had "gone against" Vice Chairman Teng's important speech on consolidating enterprises. This lie was included in "A Report on Going Against the Wind." Fearing his fabricated document would be discovered, the deputy director of the mine's party committee office ordered a worker from his office to forge the swindler's handwriting on the document by holding a speech that he had written up against a windowpane and tracing his handwriting. But, because they still feared this fake document would be recognized, they took a picture of it and only let people see a photograph and not the original document.

"A Report on Going Against the Wind" also said that on 8 August "after consultations, the party committee members unified their thinking and decided that 'three directives as the key link' would no longer be used in articles, speeches or reports submitted to higher levels...." This was also a lie. Actually the mine's party committee never made any such decision on "going against the wind." From 8 October to 25 December 1975, 8 party committee documents and 15 cadres' speeches did mention "three directives as the key link"

When "A Report on Going Against the Wind," concocted on the instructions of the "gang of four" and their sworn follower in Liaoning, was issued, the "gang of four" and their followers rejoiced. They clamored that "it is a heavy shell which was fired at the right time" and "it has shocked the whole nation." That sworn follower of the "gang of four" in Liaoning and Chih Chun, the gang's sinister henchman in Peking, were overjoyed. That sworn follower of the gang said: "It is not so difficult to recognize the so-called 'taking the three directives as the key link.' The Chaiho lead and zinc mine in the mountainous region of northern Liaoning Province has recognized it." Chih Chun said that "a lead and zinc mine in northeast China has refused to implement it." Regarding the Chaiho lead and zinc mine as a "Chang Tieh-sheng-type" "example," some people even sent work teams there to sum up the mine's experience "in an all-round way."

The active counterrevolutionary Chang Tieh-sheng and other followers and confidants of the "gang of four" went to the Chaiho lead and zinc mine to conduct conspiratorial activities. Two confidants of the "gang of four" in the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry went there twice to prepare to and hold an "on-the-spot meeting against the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts."

The cadres and workers of the Chaiho lead and zinc mine resolutely resisted and struggled against "A Report on Going Against the Wind"--a counterrevolutionary political fraud.

At that time, many of them exposed the experience of "going against the wind" as a fraud. Some even reported it to the provincial authorities. In the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and with great proletarian indignation, they have overcome various obstacles and have thoroughly exposed this counterrevolutionary political fraud by citing ironclad evidence. Thus, the true features of that political swindler who disguised himself as a revolutionary and usurped the secretarial position of the mine's party committee, were finally laid bare.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY Editor's Note says:

Criticizing the counterrevolutionary sabotage activities of the "gang of four," Chairman Mao pointed out in 1974: "Eight years have passed since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began. Now it is preferable to have stability. The whole party and army should get united." On many occasions, Chairman Mao instructed us "to push the national economy forward." But the "gang of four" stubbornly opposed Chairman Mao's instructions and increased their activities aimed at usurping party and state power. They resorted to various schemes to attack and frame comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, slandered efforts to implement Chairman Mao's three directives as efforts to push a revisionist program, and smeared endeavors to build a powerful socialist country with four modernizations as "capitalization." On 27 March 1976 PEOPLE'S DAILY, which was controlled by the "gang of four," frontpaged the poisonous weed "A Report on Going Against the Wind" and carried an Editor's Note. The 29 May 1976 People's Editorial "The Masses Are the Real Heroes," which was written and revised many times on the instructions of the alien class enemy Yao Wen-yuan, gave prominent treatments to the so-called "going against the wind" models. The editorial said: "When 'taking the three directives as the key link' became known at the Chairou lead and zinc mine in the mountainous region of northern Liaoning Province, the secretary of the party committee there led his 'squad members' in diligently studying Chairman Mao's instructions and taking a resolute stand against it. They adopted a decision which banned the use of 'taking the three directives as the key link' in all written articles, speeches and draft reports." After that, newspapers and radio stations which the "gang of four" controlled repeatedly issued articles praising this model of "going against the wind," thus creating very bad influences and serious consequences. Now the true story of the "Report on Going Against the Wind" has been unveiled. It was a sheer counterrevolutionary political fraud concocted on the instructions of the "gang of four" and their diehard henchmen in Liaoning.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR DEVELOPING SIDELINE PRODUCTION

HK041400Z Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 29 Mar 78 p 5 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary to Develop Sideline Occupations on a Large Scale in Rural Areas"]

[Text] Following development of the collective economy of the people's commune, many communes and production brigades in China's countryside have set up sideline production bases, truck farms, livestock farms and agricultural sideline product processing plants which have contributed to the development of both the sideline production of the commune members' collective and household sidelines. At present, a great part of the raw materials needed for China's light industry comes from agricultural sideline products. Sideline products account for a considerable portion of export commodities, and the overwhelming majority of the nonstaple food needed by industrial, mining and urban areas is supplied by rural sidelines. [paragraph continues]

As the development of rural sidelines can also accumulate funds for agricultural mechanization and create conditions for communes and production brigades to develop production, it has a great bearing on the national economy and the people's livelihood and in speeding up the realization of agricultural mechanization.

Willfully undermining the party's economic policy toward rural areas, the "gang of four" and their cohorts went in for metaphysics in a big way, pitted taking grain as the key link against all-round development, belittled such things as cotton, edible oil, hemp, silk, and tea as "variety entertainment" and indiscriminately tagged the label of "attaching importance to money and slighting grain" on them. They criticized rural sideline production as capitalism and deliberately restricted socialist commodity production, regarding it as a breeding ground for socialism. They would not permit the collective and commune members to gather "minor autumn harvest" products but let them rot in the hills. They even regarded the legitimate household sidelines of commune members as "the tail of capitalism" and clamored for cutting it off. They went so far as to forcibly dig up the small amount of bamboo, trees and vegetables planted by commune members around their houses. Influenced by them, many places wrongly stopped planting, raising and reaping. This caused the output of many products to fall and some were on the verge of stopping production or running out of stock. The "gang of four's" interference seriously disrupted China's rural sidelines, and the disruption had an adverse effect on China's foreign trade as well as on agricultural production and the people's livelihood.

While developing the commune members' collective and household sidelines, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao always taught us to constantly adhere to socialist orientation and to unremittingly criticize the capitalist tendency. The "gang of four" deliberately transposed black and white, confused right and wrong, and criticized socialist policy as capitalism. However, they covered up in every possible way such capitalist activities as speculation and manipulation as well as embezzlement and theft. They regarded the rules and regulations effective over the years, including the national system of encouraging sale, as "bourgeois control, check and suppression" and "material incentives" which had to be lopped off. However, they nevertheless encouraged anarchism and beating, smashing and looting. This displaying of the revolutionary banner to sabotage the revolution and clearing the way for the restoration of capitalism has fully exposed the counterrevolutionary features of the "gang of four," this group of pseudoleft but genuine right conspirators and careerists.

At present, under the new situation of the all-round leap forward in the national economy, it is necessary to have a great development in rural sideline production. Efforts must be made to promote faster and better development of the sidelines collectively undertaken by the communes and production brigades. At the same time, actual assistance should be given to promote proper household sidelines undertaken by commune members, and it is absolutely incorrect to indiscriminately tag on the label of "spontaneous trend" the moment the commune members engage in a bit of sideline occupation. Under the situation which the economy of the collective is still not strong and mature enough to guarantee the livelihood of the commune members and satisfy the various needs of the urban and rural areas, the supplementary role played by household sidelines undertaken by commune members in socialist economy cannot be ignored. Household sideline products account for a quarter of the rural sideline products purchased by commercial departments, and some of these products, such as hogs, poultry and eggs occupy a still greater ratio. Wild grown medicine and some minor local products come mostly from the household sidelines of the commune members. The party's policy has stipulated that commune members are allowed to undertake some household sidelines, for they not only can increase social products, improve the commune members' livelihood and stimulate the economy in both the urban and rural areas, but they can also be of benefit to the state, the individual and the collective.



Will the household sidelines undertaken by the commune members give rise to capitalism? This is a question that must be clarified. The spontaneous trend of capitalism objectively exists in rural areas. This is a reflection of the class struggle in the historical period of socialism. Because of this, we must constantly conduct education on the basic line of the party, persistently instill socialist ideology in the peasants and continue overcoming the spontaneous trend of capitalism. However, development of household sidelines has no inevitable link with capitalism. Commune members can use their own time outside collective labor to help the old and weak people with their work, farm a small amount of private land allocated by the collective, raise a small amount of poultry, engage in such sideline productions as gathering herbs, weaving, fishing and hunting, and plant a small amount of fruit trees, bamboo and shrubs around their houses. So long as efforts are made to strengthen ideological-political education among the peasants and they are taught not to engage in speculation and profiteering or to give up farming for commerce, and so long as the things they do will not interfere with collective productive labor, harm public interests or undermine state resources, the household sidelines undertaken by the commune members will benefit socialism and not capitalism. How can the small amount of sideline production carried out by the commune members by relying on their own labor without exploiting other people give rise to capitalism? Facts have proved that it doesn't. It is precisely because of the weakness of the collective economy in some places and the low income of the commune members that capitalism has had an opportunity to develop. The unbridled growth of capitalism in some places is invariably caused by improper means and illegal methods, and basically not due to the development of normal household sidelines.

The new Long March toward a powerful and modern socialist state has begun. Party committees at all levels must conscientiously implement the policy of "taking grain as the key link to insure all-round development," and while paying attention to grain production, they should at the same time also include sideline production in their plans for learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type counties. In developing sideline production, they should decide on its type, distribution and scale. They must adhere to the socialist orientation for developing sideline production, make full use of local resources as well as part-time and auxiliary labor, rationally solve the contradiction between agriculture and sideline production, create favorable conditions for sideline production and bring about a major development in sideline production in the next 1 or 2 years, so that there will be a big boost in the income of sideline and commune and production brigade enterprises in the relative total income of the communes and production brigades to promote a new leap forward in the national economy.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR URGES COUNTRYWIDE AFFORESTATION

HK040940Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 28 Mar 78 p 2 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's Article: "Closely Seize the Golden Season for Afforestation"]

[Text] Spring is the golden season for covering the motherland with trees. It offers the opportune time for us to "promote afforestation in a big way all over the country." The minister and vice ministers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and responsible comrades of many provinces (regions) recently went to the forefront of afforestation to plant trees, cultivate saplings and inspect the condition of forestry production and the implementation of forestry policy. This leading role played by them is very good and it has brought a new atmosphere to the forestry front. In order to promote afforestation in a big way, it is necessary to promote the leading role played by the leading members in a big way. This is the key to the high speed development of forestry.

Forests greatly benefit mankind, and people are becoming increasingly aware of the urgent need for forest resources in socialist construction. However, not all comrades are acquainted with the present condition of China's forest resources and the urgency for afforestation. Our motherland has a large territory suitable for growing trees everywhere. Before liberation, under the corrupt socialist system, trees were felled in a predatory fashion and the forest area daily diminished. By the early period of liberation, the forest area comprised only 5 percent of the total land area in the country. After more than 20 years of afforestation, the forest covered area has risen to 12 percent, however, most of the trees are still not mature. The people throughout the country and particularly the leading comrades at various levels should be fully aware of this backward condition and constantly bear in mind this question of striving to cover the motherland with trees at an early date.

To strive for high speed development of forestry, it is first necessary to have great zeal, to give play to the leading role played by the leading members and to mobilize the masses. Covering the motherland with trees is an important undertaking involving the hundreds of millions of masses. It will not do to have too few people involved, and it will not do if carried out on a limited scale. Even more, it will not do if carried out in a desultory fashion. It is necessary to extensively mobilize the masses so that every one of them will act and seize the season for afforestation year after year and unfold a nation-wide movement for afforestation. Only by doing so can we make rapid progress in changing the backwardness of our country's forestry. It requires leadership and organization to do this kind of work well. Overall planning and concrete practice are called for to map out plans for cultivating saplings and building forests, implementing the policy on forestry, organizing manpower, supplying materials and adopting advanced science and technology. All party committees, county party committees in particular, must have the courage to shoulder this important task. Cho County in Hopei Province was seriously sabotaged by the "gang of four," but in just slightly over a year since the elimination of the "four pests," it has cultivated over 600,000 tung tree saplings and developed the interplanting of 150,000 mou of tung trees with companion crops. This is mainly because of the importance attached by the new secretary of the county party committee, his recognition of the importance of afforestation and his personal guidance of the communes and production brigades in cultivating saplings and building forests. This shows how important it is to the high speed development of forestry for the leading member to pay attention and personally shoulder this important task!

In carrying out afforestation, it is necessary to give play to the might of the party's line and policies and fully mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the masses. In recent years, the forestry front, like other economic fronts, suffered seriously from the calamity of the "four pests." Both state run forests and collective run forests, suffered heavily from interference and sabotage. The practice of commune members planting trees around their houses was criticized as capitalism and prohibited. To promote afforestation in a big way, it is necessary to put down rebellion and restore order, continue to thoroughly expose and criticize the "gang of four," clarify right and wrong in line and policies, put a stop to the evil wind sabotaging forestry, reiterate the decrees and regulations of the party and the state concerning the protection of forests and the development of forestry, and propagate and educate the masses to love and protect trees. At present, special attention should be paid to implementing policies, upholding the right of the state to its forests, respecting the rights of the communes and production brigades to their forests and encouraging the commune members to plant trees around their houses. The reckless felling of trees in state forests, the practice of equalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of lumber from communes and production brigades and the cutting of trees belonging to commune members must be resolutely prohibited. The enthusiasm of the masses will guarantee the intensive and high speed development of forestry.

I. 5 Apr 78

E 14

PRC  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

We should conscientiously stress science in carrying out afforestation and actively study and popularize advanced science and technology in forestry. The organs of forestry research abolished by the "gang of four" must be quickly revived. Suitable work must be arranged for forestry scientists and technicians illegally dismissed or those not engaged in work they have been trained for. The mass forest science network must be strengthened and popularized. Important forestry research items must be entered into the work agenda. State run forests and collective run forests must firmly grasp the time for breeding, and let the cultivation of seeds and saplings set the pace for afforestation.

Workers and staff of state forests and state farms, cadres and commune members of people's communes, comrades of all offices, PLA units, factories, mines, railroads, highways and other professions and trades, and the masses of young people, let us closely seize the golden season for afforestation and immediately join the fight for covering the motherland with trees!

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY CALLS FOR EASING BURDENS OF PRODUCTION TEAMS

OW040049Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1239 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 31 March commentary: "Is The Foundation Laid or Undermined?--On Solving the Problem of the Production Team's Unreasonable Burdens and Further Implementing the Party's Economic Policy in Rural Areas"]

[Excerpt] Peking, 31 Mar--At present, the rural people's communes in our country generally still practice the system of "ownership by the production team as the basic level in the three-level system of ownership." The production team is the basic accounting unit which directly organizes production and distribution of incomes, carries out independent accounting, and is responsible for its own profits or deficits. Whether its production is good or poor or its income high or low directly concerns the commune's collective economy and commune members' livelihood. It is the key to determining whether or not the people's commune can develop its collective economy.

In order to safeguard the production team's rights and interests and lay solid foundations for the commune's collective economy, the party's policy stipulates: No unit is allowed to transfer a production team's labor force at random unless it is under the state plan. When the labor force is used under the state plan, it should not be paid with the production team's money or grain. If a labor force is needed in a commune-run enterprise, the commune must consult with the production team for arrangements and give remuneration. These policy stipulations conform to the status quo of rural areas and the level of development of agricultural productivity in our country and meet the demands of the broad masses. In the past many counties, communes and production brigades--affected by the "gang of four's" sabotage of the party's policy--transferred labor forces and arbitrarily collected money from production teams. This placed a heavy burden on production teams and made cadres and commune members quite disgruntled.

It is necessary to show concern for the production team as a foundation and protect and strengthen it. We should not undermine, demolish or squeeze it. This sounds so simple that it seems that everyone can understand it. However, this is often not the case.

In many places, there is a desire to do everything in a big way without considering the implications. No consultations are held with the masses when production teams are asked to provide manpower, materials and funds. This is even described as "taking things from the people in order to use them for the people."

L. 5 Apr 78

E 15

PRC  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

This is actually a disguised form of "egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning" which must be resolutely stopped. Easing the burden of production teams and strengthening these basic units is a fundamental issue concerning the consolidation of the people's commune system and the acceleration of the development of agricultural production. It is hoped that all comrades will conscientiously check their work in this respect, correct any mistakes and act promptly to put the party's policy into practice just as the Nantsaitsu and the Nakuan communes did.

#### SHANSI COUNTY SECRETARY'S DEEDS PRAISED BY PEOPLE'S DAILY

OW051140Y Peking NCNA in English 0821 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--How a county party secretary went down to the grass-roots and changed what had been a backward county into a renowned advanced county was reported and praised in the PEOPLE'S DAILY recently.

Li So-shou, formerly a party secretary of an advanced production brigade, was promoted to become party secretary of neighbouring Pingting County [Shansi Province] in 1975. Pingting County was backward in comparison and had a population of 300,000. On his arrival at the county, to everyone's surprise, he went to the most backward Tungkuan brigade there and worked and lived with the peasants. The population of the brigade numbers 3,860. They have 0.04 hectares of land per capita with an average yield of 4.5 tons per hectare. Instead of delivering grain to the state each year the brigade had to obtain 300 tons of grain from the state.

Upon his arrival Li So-shou led the cadres and commune members to the field where he demonstrated how the Tachai brigade harrowed corn fields and explained to them the advantages of their method.

While working in the fields, he listened to the views of the masses. Once he heard an old peasant gossiping with a young man about a carpenter's misdemeanours. He investigated and found that a carpenter's team leader owed the collective 1,700 yuan with no intention to repay it. In addition he had sold his own house for a high price, and had spent 3,000 yuan on building a very nice house in a piece of the commune's farmland. None of the brigade cadres had dared to say anything because the carpenter had the backing of someone on a higher level. Li So-shou exposed and criticized the man and educated the cadres concerned, to the satisfaction of the broad masses of commune members.

Once Li So-shou went to the third team and he went around every field without finding the team leader. That very day, he moved his bedding over to this team and told the team leader: "From now on, I will take work from you and if I cannot be there I will ask you for leave."

Next morning, he worked in the fields with this team leader. After several days of working together he asked the team leader whether he was tired or not. The team leader replied: "I am not very tired. But I am worried that if I keep at it too long I won't have time for meetings. So, I don't think I can keep on working in the fields."

That very evening Li So-shou attended the team cadres' meeting and settled everything that needed to be discussed. He told them that cadres at Tachai always worked in the daytime and held meetings in the evening.



I. 5 Apr 78

E 16

PRC  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

From then on the team cadres formed a habit of working in the day and holding their meetings at night. As a result the enthusiasm of the peasants was given a boost.

In that year, Li So-shou, worked for 138 days. Kuo Mo, party secretary of Tungkuan brigade said: "If he, a county party secretary can do so, I will follow suit, no matter how tired I am." In the past he had seldom worked in the fields but that year he did so for 280 days. The commune members said that Secretary Li had brought them the Tachai cadres' style of work.

That year the brigade harvested 7 tons of grain per hectare as compared with the 4.5 tons of the past. The next year, the per-hectare yield went up to 8 tons. Now not only did the brigade not ask the state for grain but it kept a reserve of 150 tons. The living standard of commune members has been raised.

Following the example of Li So-shou, many county cadres went to the grassroots and changed the county from a backward one to an advanced county in the learn-from-Tachai movement.

#### AGRONOMY SOCIETY, BRANCHES RESUME ACTIVITIES

OW050941Y Peking MCNA in English 0834 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Society of Agronomy and its branch societies for agricultural crops, horticulture, animal husbandry and veterinary science, plant protection, silkworm-breeding and tea growing have recommended their activities in January this year.

Over the past twenty years the Chinese Society of Agronomy has done a great deal of work to unite agricultural scientific workers, summing up and exchanging scientific achievements, popularizing science and technology in the field, publishing academic periodicals and promoting international exchanges. It has made a positive contribution to the acceleration in the development of agricultural science and to production in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery.

The organizational work of the Society of Agronomy and its member societies came to standstill throughout the country over the past decade because of the disruption of the gang of four. Since the restoration of activities, many agricultural scientists including scientists and professors of advanced years have participated with great enthusiasm.

I. 5 Apr 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
EAST REGION

G 1

ANHWEI HOLDS FORUM ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, CULTURE, EDUCATION

HK041330Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] On 30 March the Anhwei CPPCC Committee and the Anhwei Science Popularization Association jointly held a forum of science, technology, culture and education workers. Participants in the forum studied Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Teng's important speeches at the National Science Conference. They unanimously declared: "We are resolved to closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and to devote all our wisdom and energy to promoting the levels of science and culture of the Chinese nation and to realizing the four modernizations."

The forum was attended by some 60 experts, professors, teachers and technicians in Hefei and presided over by Li Shih-nung, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee. The forum was also attended by Wu Yen-chiu, Liu Ju-lin and Sun Yu-chiao, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, by (Chang Ko), vice chairman of the provincial Science Popularization Association; and by responsible persons of various democratic parties in the province. They fervently hailed the National Science Conference and praised Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Teng's speeches.

When the four pests ran wild, (Wang Chin-chao), deputy director of the Anhwei Provincial Agricultural and Forestry Science Institute, correctly discussed the party's intellectual policy at a conference of the party group and in a book on science and propagated the importance of scientific farming. "He was branded by the gang's agents and black ace generals in Anhwei as a democrat, a capitalist roader and a restorationist maniac who preached the theory of productive forces and 'science comes first'." At the forum, (Wang Chin-chao) spoke, hailing the National Science Conference and praising Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Teng's speeches.

At the forum (Chao Min-hsueh), delegate to the Fifth NPC, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPPCC Committee and professor of the Anhwei Medical College; (Chen Tuan), member of the provincial CPPCC Committee and professor of the Anhwei Agriculture College; (Tsai Lin-chiu), member of the Fifth CPPCC Committee, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPPCC Committee and professor of the Hefei Industry University; and (Huang Mao-kuang), member of the provincial CPPCC Committee and associate professor of the Chinese Science and Technology University, delivered oral or written speeches. They talked about how to do a good job in education and scientific research, how to train youths, how to constantly cultivate Red and expert science and technology personnel and how to make our science and technology flourish.

(Chang Shih-tao), member of the provincial CPPCC Committee and deputy director of the Medic Department of the Anhwei Provincial People's Hospital; and (Chang Chi-wen), deputy director of the Hefei Maternity and Infant Welfare Center, spoke on doing a good job of medical scientific research work and improving public health work.

Other speakers at the forum included (Chen Chao-chun), member of the provincial CPPCC Committee and veteran Chinese doctor of the Anhwei Chinese Medicine Institute; and (Teng Mao-tung), member of the provincial CPPCC Committee and professor of English of Anhwei Medical College.

In conclusion, Li Shih-nung said: "I can by no means remain aloof from this new Long March. Although I am nearly 70 years old and weak, I must study. Of course, I cannot become an expert in science like you. Vice Chairman Teng said that he is willing to be a director of your rear service departments. I am willing to be a soldier of the rear service departments. As long as I am alive, I will do a little for all of you."

I. 5 Apr 78

G 2

PRC  
EAST REGION

#### CHEKIANG PREFECTURAL OFFICIAL DISMISSED FROM CCP POSTS

OW032011Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 2 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] In deepening the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the masses and cadres of the Wenchou Prefectural Water Conservancy and Power Bureau, concentrating on those matters where the gang's influence had been the greatest and its damage the worst, indignantly exposed Deputy Bureau Director (Hung Tsai-kao's) crimes committed under the aegis of the gang of four. His crimes included taking advantage of his position and authority, corruption, embezzling funds and materials earmarked for water conservancy projects and misappropriating and squandering funds for farmland capital construction, causing serious disruptions.

Ever since he became deputy director of the Wenchou Prefectural Bureau of Water Conservancy and Power in 1970, (Hung Tsai-kao) unscrupulously abused his power and enriched himself amid chaos.

The masses and cadres of water conservancy and power departments throughout the prefecture were very upset over Hung Tsai-kao's criminal acts. In view of the very serious nature of his crimes and his failure to repent, the Wenchou Prefectural CCP Committee recently decided to dismiss him from all posts inside and outside the party, expell him from the party and fully expose all his crimes.

The prefectural CCP Committee also decided to use this example and boldly mobilize the masses to launch the movement of "one criticism and two blows" so as to eliminate the pernicious influence of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and comprehensively and correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

#### CHEKIANG COUNTY TRANSFORMS LAND FOR DOUBLE CROPPING

OW040822Y Peking NCNA in English 0723 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hangchow, 4 Apr (HSINHUA)--some of the low-yield rice fields in Chekiang Province's hilly Chingyuan County have been transformed to make doublecropping possible.

The county's special problem is a great number of cold-water springs in the fields. The water temperature is 3 to 4 degrees centigrade below the surface temperature, causing the fields to be muddy, slow growth, low-yielding and impossible for double cropping. There are 6,000 hectares of such fields, accounting for 60 percent of the county's arable land.

The peasants encircled the springs with stone or wood collars so that they could be used like wells. The stored water is diverted into ponds through culverts. After some time in the ponds the temperature of the cold water rises and can be used for irrigation, any excess can be drained into the river.

In the drive for scientific farming and farmland capital construction, the peasants of Lienhu brigade, 600 metres above sea level, took the lead in transforming fields into large plots suitable for mechanization. Grain output on some of the improved fields is now 7.5 tons per hectare, 5 times the previous figure.

Thanks to the spread of the brigade's experience, over 1,000 hectares of such fields in the county have been transformed since last winter.

1. 3 Apr 78

63

PRO  
EAST REGION

# FUKIEN REOPENS HISTORICAL SITES WHERE MAO, CHOU, CHU TE WORKED

OW030911Y Peking NCNA in English 0704 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Foochow, 3 Apr (HSINHUA)--Fukien Province has restored and opened to the public historical sites where Chairman Mao, Premier Chou En-lai, Chairman Chu Te and other revolutionaries of the older generation worked during the second revolutionary civil war period (1927-1937). Fukien was a revolutionary base area that the Communist Party established at the time.

The provincial cultural departments have collected 1,600 revolutionary items illustrating political, economic, military and cultural life in the base area during that period since China's liberation in 1949. These include the earliest mimeographed copies of Chairman Mao's work "Oppose Book Worship", a rifle used by Chairman Chu Te, the silver seal of the provincial soviet government, the flag of the Fourth Red Army, copies of proclamations of the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Soviet Republic and the provincial soviet government, and those of the Red Army, officer's commissions, bank notes and bonds issued in the base area, reading material for the Red Armymen and weapons used in peasant uprisings.

During the White terror imposed by the Kuomintang after the Red Army left the area, people risked their lives to hide and preserve the important items.

The gang of four tried to limit the use of such material so as to blot out party history. They obstructed the collection of such items and the repair of historical sites. They had the signboards removed from the houses where Premier Chou, Chairman Chu and comrades like Chen I had stayed.

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, with the overthrow of the gang, called for the revival of the fine traditions of the party and army. In addition to historical sites protected by the provincial cultural departments, factories and other organizations in the province hold small-scale exhibitions of revolutionary items which are popular, especially with young people.

## LIAO CHIH-KAO INSTRUCTS FUKIEN PIG-RAISING CONFERENCE

HK031336Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 2 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] From 10 to 18 March the Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a conference in Foochow on pig raising. At the conference Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, gave important instructions and Hsu Ya, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered a report: "Hold the Banner, Grasp the Key Link and Develop Animal Husbandry at High Speed." Comrades at the conference listened to the report of the spirit of the national on-the-spot meeting on pig-raising. They also visited progressive pig-raising units and exchanged experiences.

It was pointed out at the conference: "Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, since liberation our province has greatly developed animal husbandry. The number of pigs raised in the province at the end of 1977 was two times greater, in addition to what it was in the initial period of liberation. Twelve counties and municipalities have exceeded the pig-breeding target laid down by the National Program for Agricultural Development. Production of cattle, sheep, poultry and rabbits has also developed. A large number of progressive units in greatly producing pigs and grain and in making agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery flourish have emerged. However, compared with the whole country, discrepancies are still very great."



"Pig breeding developed slowly in recent years, mainly due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four." The delegates attending the conference penetratingly exposed and vehemently criticized the serious crimes of the gang of four and their confederates in our province in sabotaging pig breeding. They unanimously held: "The 1975 CCP Central Committee circular on development of pig breeding expounds in an all-round way Chairman Mao's thinking, line, principles and policies on the development of pig breeding. It is an important document on pig breeding. We must fully implement it in all-round way."

Comrades attending the conference seriously discussed the requirements contained in the provincial CCP Committee's plan for the high-speed development of animal husbandry with pig breeding as the central task. They analyzed the favorable conditions. They unanimously held that the development of pig breeding is not only an economic but also a political problem.

It was pointed out that "to develop pig breeding at high speed, it is first essential to grasp firmly and well the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. We must rectify all their reversals of right and wrong in theory, thought, line and policy. We must thoroughly strike blows at their profiteering activities, resolutely struggle against capitalist tendencies and persist in the socialist orientation of pig breeding. Party organizations at all levels and departments concerned must correctly and seriously implement the party's principles and policies. We must adopt an active attitude and strengthen leadership over collective pig breeding. At present, we must strive to grasp production teams' collective pig breeding. Where conditions are favorable, communes and brigades must run comparatively large-scale collective pigsties actively and well. State-owned farms must vigorously raise pigs and act as models. Party policies permit commune members to breed pigs. We must actively support and fervently encourage them. We must fully tap commune members' potential for raising pigs. While doing a good job of pig breeding, we must pay attention to grasping the breeding of cattle, sheep, chickens, ducks, geese, rabbits and bees well. We must fully utilize resources, build livestock and poultry bases and develop animal husbandry in an all-round way. Under the premise of putting proletarian politics in command, we must grasp the key measure for developing pig breeding at high speed well and try in all possible ways to promote production of sows and fodder." We must strive to insure that in 2 years there will be 1 sow in every 5 households.

We must implement the principle of regarding prevention as the primary work. We must conduct the mass movement to prevent and treat pig diseases. We must strive to insure that the pigs' main epidemic diseases will be eliminated and controlled in 2 or 3 years. We must give importance to building pigsties and improve conditions for raising pigs. We must mobilize the masses to vigorously carry out technical innovation and to improve mechanization in pig breeding.

"The key to whether or not pig breeding can develop at high speed lies with leadership. Secretaries of party committees at all levels and the whole party must be mobilized, include pig breeding on the agenda and grasp it firmly and well as a major task. We must regard pig breeding as one of the standards for assessing and comparing with Tachai-type counties in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. We must further put animal husbandry leadership groups at all levels on a sound basis and assign an intelligent, energetic comrade who is good at management to take charge of the group. We must set up special organs, work out plans for development, stipulate measures, make demands, carry out regular inspection and fulfill them down to the basic levels. We must conduct socialist labor emulation of comparison, learning, catching up, helping and surpassing. We must grasp typical examples well, sum up experiences, commend progressives and lead the overall situation. Under party committees' unified leadership and in coordination and in cooperation with one another, all departments must grasp pig breeding well."

I. 5 Apr 78

G 5

PRC  
EAST REGION

NANCHANG RAILWAY BUREAU HOLDS TACHING CONFERENCE

HK050730Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 78 HK

[Text] Nanchang Railway Bureau recently held in Nanchang a third conference on learning from Taching in industry. The conference called on the masses of cadres, intellectuals, staff, workers and their dependents to ride on the strong wind of the Fifth NPC, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, adhere to the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, quicken the pace of learning from Taching in industry and strive to fulfill this year's transportation, capital construction and industrial production tasks in an all-round way, to build the Nanchang Railway Bureau into a Taching-type enterprise and to realize the general task of the new period. Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Pai Tung-tsai, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Ti Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Chang Li-hsiung, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and political commissar of the provincial military district; Wang Chao-jung and Chao Chih-chen, Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and provincial party, government and military leaders attended the conference.

Comrade Pai Tung-tsai spoke at the conference. On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial Military District, he first extended greetings to the representatives, staff, workers and their dependents. He encouraged them to work hard to score further success in the revolution and production in 1978--an important year for grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and for closely following wise leader Chairman Hua on the new Long March. Congratulatory letters and cables were received from the Ministry of Railways, the Political Department of the Ministry of Railways and the Nanchang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees.

Representatives of Taching-type enterprises, of advanced enterprise units in learning from Taching and of advanced collectives; advanced production workers and model workers who have made outstanding achievements in the three great revolutionary movements; representatives of scientists and technicians; leading cadres at all levels and special guests, totaling 858 people, attended the conference.

Representatives at the conference seriously studied the brilliant works of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, studied the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, studied the important documents of the Fifth NPC, angrily exposed and criticized the towering crimes of the gang of four, their followers in Fukien and Kiangsi, in the Ministry of Railways, and in the Nanchang Railway Bureau, and (Kung Hsiu-kai), a former principal responsible person of the Nanchang Railway Bureau CCP Committee, an active counterrevolutionary element and his partners, in rendering their services to the gang of four, listened to and discussed the report delivered by Comrade (Lei Jung-huan), deputy secretary of the bureau CCP Committee, on behalf of the bureau CCP Committee, studied this year's plans for learning from Taching and popularizing Taching-type enterprises, summed up and exchanged experiences gained in the mass movement to learn from Taching and popularize Taching-type enterprises, cited the advanced and designated pace setters. Taching-type enterprises, model workers, model groups which have done a good job of learning from the "Mac Tsetung locomotive," advanced enterprises and advanced units in learning from Taching and red banner workshops, shifts and pace setters in learning from Taching were cited at the conference. The conference also approved a proposal letter to the staff, workers and their dependents of the bureau and the namelist of the representatives of the Nanchang Railway Bureau to the conference of the Ministry of Railways on learning from Taching in industry.



I. 5 Apr 78

G 6

PRC  
EAST REGION

#### FOOCHOW PLA CONDUCTS MILITARY DEMONSTRATIONS IN NANCHANG

HK040152Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] In order to restore and carry forward the tradition of the mass military training of 1964, to publicize and popularize "crack troops" [chien tzu] and to promote education and training in PLA units, Foochow PLA units have selected some "crack troops" in military training of a certain PLA unit. Led by (Chen Yu-ming, deputy chief of staff of Foochow PLA units, these "crack troops" gave military training demonstrations at the Foochow PLA units infantry school from 28 to 30 March. Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee and commissar of Foochow PLA units; Pai Tung-tsai, secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee; Wang Chien-an, adviser from the Military Commission; Hsin Chun-chieh, Chang Li-hsiung, Chang Chih-yung, (Wang Lin-te), (Tung Chao), Chang Shu-hsiang, Chen Ting, (Lai Chang-mao), (Yu Sheng-lin), Chou Liang-Kuei, (Hsieh Jui), (Tung Shu-tung), (Chen Wu-chun), (Chieh Chung-liang), Shen Kan, (Fu Wen-chieh), (Yang Chu-hsing) and (Chen Lang), responsible comrades of the Kiangsi Military District and of Foochow PLA units infantry school, responsible comrades of the leadership organs of the Kiangsi Military District and of the infantry school, of various military subdistricts and of PLA unit 32710; and 3,000 commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Nanchang watched the military training demonstrations by the "crack troops."

The 131 commanders and fighters of a certain Foochow PLA unit gave demonstrations encompassing 35 items. Some of them were "crack troop" items reported to Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and NPC Chairman Chu during the all-army contest of arms in 1964, while some were new "crack troop" items emerging in PLA unit training since the smashing of the gang of four. During these demonstrations, in some items the participants approached or reached the levels of those training "crack troops" of 1964; other items have been developed or enhanced based on the foundation of 1964. In addition, very good results have been achieved in some of the new items.

After each demonstration, Chiang Wei-ching, Pai Tung-tsai, Wang Chien-an and other leading comrades warmly received the participants and shook hands with them one by one to greet their outstanding results. They encouraged them to guard against conceit and rashness, and to make still greater efforts to quicken the pace of revolutionizing and modernizing the PLA units.

While watching the demonstrations, Comrade Chiang Wei-ching said: "With the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader and commander Chairman Hua and of the Military Commission, this Foochow PLA unit has achieved very good results in implementing the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country and in running the army. Its demonstrations here in Nanchang will not only promote the building of the army, they will also stimulate the local tasks. These demonstrations by "crack troops" in military training is a mass publicity of training "crack troops," a mass mobilization of mass military training and a mass promotion of further doing a good job of education and training.

#### KIANGSI CYL TO HOLD LEI FENG ACTIVISTS' CONGRESS 4 MAY

HK040420Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] With the approval of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee, the Kiangsi Provincial CYL Committee will hold in Nanchang Municipality on 4 May a provincial congress of youth and juvenile activists in learning from Lei Feng.

The principal tasks of the Kiangsi congress of youth and juvenile activists in learning from Lei Feng are: under the direct leadership of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee, hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, resolutely implement the line of the 11th CCP Congress, implement the spirit of the Fifth NPC, take exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link, serious study the instructions of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, strengthen the political and ideological education of youths and juveniles, sum up and exchange the experiences in learning from Lei Feng, commend the progressives, establish models, and promote activities of learning from Lei Feng and of acting like "Lei Feng-type" youths and juveniles in order to more extensively and penetratingly develop this movement.

There will be 1,400 representatives of activists in learning from Lei Feng at this congress. Among them will be 200 activists in marching toward the modernization of science and technology. The delegates to the congress should be representatives of progressive collectives and individuals who have persistently learned from Comrade Lei Feng, have held aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, have loved wise leader Chairman Hua, have worked hard to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, have participated in the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four with a clear and firm stand, and have made remarkable achievements in socialist revolution and construction, in marching toward the modernization of science and technology and in doing good deeds for the revolution.

At the congress, 120 progressive youths, juveniles, and collective units will be appraised, elected and commended.

The Kiangsi Provincial CYL Committee recently issued a circular calling on the CYL organizations at all levels and the youths and juveniles in Kiangsi to immediately take action, to make use of various propaganda forms and media to widely publicize the aims and significance of this congress, to create public opinion in a big way, and to greet the victorious convocation of this congress with actual deeds of learning from Lei Feng, of taking action and of competing to make more contributions.

#### SHANGHAI SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS PROMOTED

OW011259Y Peking NCNA in English 1213 GMT 1 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 1 Apr (HSINHUA)--One hundred and five scientists and technicians of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Shanghai Scientific Research Institute were recently promoted to research fellows, associate research fellows, deputy chief engineers and engineers.

Among them are veteran scientists who started research work before liberation. Hu Hsu-chu, associate research fellow of the Shanghai Institute of Physiology, was promoted to research fellow. He took part in the Chinese Academy of Sciences' scientific survey of Mount Quomolangma, the world's highest peak. He summed up his research in a paper on the physiology of high-altitude sickness. It has been of great help in treatment and prevention of the sickness.

Wang Chih-chiang, former associate research fellow of the Shanghai Institute of Optical and Precision Machinery, is now a research fellow. His latest success was production of China's first ruby laser.

Wang Heng-wen of the Institute of Experimental Biology succeeded in inducing nasopharyngeal carcinoma in situ in mice for the first time. He too has been promoted to research fellow.

I. 5 Apr 78

G 8

PRC  
EAST REGION

Most of the scientific and technical workers promoted this time were college graduates, research students and returned students, trained after liberation. They have distinguished themselves in theoretical research and scientific experiment, and are now the basic force of their research institutes. Tsou Tung, head of the neurological section of the Shanghai Institute of Pharmacology, published a paper with his teacher on the location for injecting a microdosage of morphine in the brain.

Three young research assistants have skipped a grade and are now associate research fellows. They have made rapid progress in scientific research and are both Red and expert. One is Lu Sung-lin of the Shanghai Institute of Nuclear Research. When he returned from advanced study abroad, he concentrated his research on developing nuclear electronic instruments and has done some excellent work.

#### SHANGHAI ATTEMPTS TO HEIGHTEN PRODUCTION QUALITY

OW050911Y Peking NCNA in English 0709 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--An emulation drive to raise quality in factories is now in full swing in Shanghai, China's biggest industrial centre. The city's important industries include textiles, metallurgy, electric machinery, light industry and meters and instruments. The drive has resulted in large numbers of new records in quality and output. In the cotton textile mills alone, 71 percent of the weavers have succeeded in "weaving ten thousand metres without a single metre of sub-standard cloth".

Starting in the weaving trade, the drive has since spread to all processes of the textile system. 22-year-old Huang I-yen of the Shanghai No four silk mill has woven good-quality silk for 25 months in succession. Wang Yu-jung, a young weaver at the Shanghai No one bed sheet plant, has recorded "a thousand sheets without a single reject" on 65 occasions. Both have been cited as advanced workers.

The drive is also finding expression in servicing departments and offices. Accounting workers have raised the slogan of "ten thousand accounts without a mistake" while planning departments have undertaken not to disrupt production.

In the metallurgical industry the drive is stressing quality, output and safety. More than a dozen workers at the No three converter workshop of the Shanghai No one steel plant, by pooling their efforts and vying with each other, considerably increased steel output in the first two months of the year. The rate of standard quality steel was higher than the average for last year and there was a sharp decline in accidents.

Actually this emulation drive began in Shanghai's textile industry back in 1973. It was strangled, however, by the gang of four who slandered it as advocating "the theory of the unique importance of productive forces". A model woman worker who emerged in the drive was subjected to persecution. Only since the gang of four was smashed has it been possible for the drive to take on a new lease on life.

## WUHAN PLA UNITS' SYMPOSIUM CONCLUDES 31 MARCH

HK031230Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] The closing ceremony of the Wuhan PLA units' symposium on learning from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Air Force Division party committee took place in the hall of the leadership organs of the Wuhan PLA units on 31 March. Delegates encouraged each other at the symposium and are resolved to make still greater contributions to increasing revolutionization and modernization of PLA units. The symposium lasted 11 days. Delegates took exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link, assiduously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and Chairman Hua's important speech at the National Science Conference and penetratingly exposed and vehemently criticized the gang's towering crimes in frantically sabotaging the building of PLA units. Representatives of 24 progressive individuals and progressive collectives introduced their deeds and experiences. Delegates listened to the report made by the Wuhan PLA units' delegation which visited the Hard-Bone 6th Company. They also fervently discussed the summation report made by Yang Te-chih, commander of Wuhan PLA units, at the symposium. Typical examples were set up, progressives were commended and measures were seriously looked into for penetratingly conducting the movement to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Air Force Division party committee.

The closing ceremony was attended by Yang Te-chih, Li Cheng-fang, Yen Cheng, Chou Shih-chung, Kung Ching-te, Hsiao Yung-yin, Li Kuang-chun, Cheng Chih-shih, Hsieh Tang-chung, Min Hsueh-sheng, Pan Chen-wu, Lei Chi-yun and Chang Jih-ching, leading comrades of Wuhan PLA units; Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee and first vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Han Ning-fu, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Ku Ta-chun, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and acting first secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee; (Jen Chung-lin), deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; and responsible comrades of Wuhan PLA units' leadership organs and air force units.

At 0830 Hsieh Tang-chung, director of the Wuhan PLA units' Political Department, announced the opening of the closing ceremony. Subsequently, Chou Shih-chung, deputy commander of Wuhan PLA units, read the order of the Wuhan PLA units party committee on conferring the honorable title of "Lei Feng-type people-cherishing fighter" on Comrade (Wang Tien-ju) and the decision of the Wuhan PLA units party committee approving Lei Feng-type cadres and fighters and Hard-Bone 6th Company-type companies and units. The decision approved 20 comrades as 1977 Lei Feng-type cadres and fighters and 15 companies and units as 1977 Hard-Bone 6th Company-type companies and units.

At the closing ceremony, several Red Army regiments jointly issued a proposal letter on penetratingly conducting the movement to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Air Force Division party committee and on increasing revolutionization and modernization of PLA units.

Yang Te-chih, Li Cheng-fang and Yen Cheng, leading comrades of Wuhan PLA units, awarded citations to representatives of the PLA company to which the late (Huo Li-chun) belonged and pennants, citations and prizes to 20 Lei Feng-type cadres and fighters and to representatives of 15 Hard-Bone 6th Company-type companies and units.

Yen Cheng, commissar of Wuhan PLA units, delivered the closing speech. Having referred to the excellent situation, he said: "Our tasks in opposing the two hegemonic powers are very arduous. The Soviet revisionists' intention of subjugating our country still exists. We must quickly grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order in the army."



"We must seriously implement Chairman Mao's military thinking and line and do a good job of preparing for an antiaggression war." He demanded: "In fervent response to the call issued by Commander Yang Te-chih on behalf of the Wuhan PLA units party committee, we must be further mobilized and vigorously conduct the movement to learn from the three models. We must build the units' party committees at and above division party committee of Wuhan PLA units into 1st Air Force Division party committee-type leadership groups. We must build the companies into Hard-Bone 6th Company-type companies. We must also cultivate a large number of Lei Feng-type cadres and fighters."

#### HAIKOW HOLDS FINANCE, TRADE PROGRESSIVES' CONGRESS

HK010546Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 31 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] "The Haikow municipal congress of progressive finance and trade collectives and workers in learning from Taching and Tachai was held from 21 to 25 March. The congress summed up the achievements of the finance and trade front in the past year in learning from Taching and Tachai, exchanged experiences, cited progressives, discussed this year's tasks and called on the staff and workers throughout the municipality to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, continue to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, resolutely implement the general principle of developing the economy and insuring supplies, strive to do the various finance and trade work well and welcome the holding of the national conference of finance and trade learning from Taching and Tachai with practical action.

"This congress was a grand gathering of the Haikow municipal finance and trade front. Some 500 people, including representatives of progressive units and workers of learning from Taching and Tachai from the finance and trade departments, took part in this congress. Responsible comrades of the Haikow municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and various departments, committees, offices and bureaus also attended the congress."

During the congress, participants strengthened their sense of responsibility of being the bridges and pivots between industry and agriculture, between the cities and countryside and between production and consumption. They also summed up last year's work and now know: "The staff and workers on the finance and trade fronts throughout the municipality have deeply exposed and criticized the gang of four and gradually corrected the things which they had distorted. Management of enterprises has been greatly improved. The majority of the units have established and put on a sound basis the rules and regulations with the system of personal responsibility as the center. The various plans and tasks have been well fulfilled."

They pointed out: "Compared with the demands of revolution, these achievements still have great shortcomings. We must seriously solve them."

"In connection with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must resolutely deal blows at the class enemy's sabotage activities, relentlessly deal blows at embezzlers and speculators, beat back the frantic attacks of the capitalist tendencies in the cities and countryside and, resolutely overcome the capitalist ideas of management and work style and behavior which sabotage the state's plans."

"We must run the bases for producing commodity goods well and provide still more and better products so as to enliven exchange of goods between the cities and countryside, make a success of supplies to the markets and make proper arrangements for the people's daily life."

At the congress, nine progressive units and individuals introduced their experiences in learning from Taching and Tachai. A number of progressives were awarded commendation banners and certificates.



HK050630Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] Comrades: The Fourth Kweichow Provincial CCP Congress is being held amid the excellent situation of successfully holding the 11th national party congress and the Fifth NPC under the leadership of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, of smashing the Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan gang of four antiparty clique, of grasping the key link of class struggle in running Kweichow well, of achieving initial success in 1 year and of the whole party, whole army and the people of various nationalities throughout the country beginning a new Long March. The important tasks of the congress are to follow the line of the 11th national party congress, sum up our province's tasks and basic experiences since the third provincial party congress, discuss and decide on the plans and measures for implementing the general task of the new period of development, and mobilize the communists and the people of various nationalities throughout the province to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, to closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua on a new Long March and to strive to build Kweichow into a powerful strategic rear area of the motherland and a modern socialist industrial province.

It has been 7 years since the Third Kweichow Provincial CCP Congress was held in May 1971 amid the excellent situation of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution winning great victory. Our party has won victories in the 9th, 10th and 11th major line struggles as a result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally launched and led by great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. Our party has also smashed the three bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang of four, and recouped the power they usurped through repeated struggles. The dictatorship of the proletariat in our country has thus been consolidated to an unprecedented extent. All obstacles to the complete and correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line have been swept away.

We experienced a twisted and complicated struggle in our province's Great Cultural Revolution due to the interference and sabotage of the Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang of four. The gang of four's interference and sabotage were particularly serious. The gang of four directly meddled in our province. They either personally met with and briefed their close followers or issued black instructions. They sent their close followers to conspire and plot. They instructed and supported their black ace generals in our province to conduct conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. The gang of four's black ace generals in our province and their bourgeois factional confederates followed every instruction of their new masters. They sent black materials and wrote letters expressing their loyalty and imploring the gang of four to take supreme power. They shamelessly bragged about the gang of four. They vigorously created counterrevolutionary public opinion for the gang of four to usurp supreme party and state power. They followed the gang of four's black orders, vigorously promoted their counterrevolutionary political program and viciously attacked a great number of responsible comrades of the central and local party, government and army.

They dragged out people from every level in a big way and set up an underground black bourgeois headquarters. They concocted a black program for usurping party and state power.

They vigorously sabotaged the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, disrupted grasping revolution, promoting production, communications and transportation, and sabotaged the building of the strategic rear area. They advocated the counterrevolutionary slogans of not producing for the wrong line, of not embellishing the capitalist roaders and of paralyzing a factory being the same as tying a noose around the neck of the capitalist roaders. Thus, production at many factories and enterprises was in an abnormal state. Some factories and enterprises stopped working and producing for a long time. All these things caused serious losses to our province's national economy.

The province lost about 4.2 billion yuan in total value of industrial output, more than 120,000 tons of steel and 1.2 billion yuan in financial revenues between 1974 and 1976 due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four. Grain production stagnated. Market supplies were tight. The people's living standard was greatly affected. Science, education, culture, public health and physical culture were also seriously damaged.

Capitalism was very widespread and class enemies were running rampant in some places and units which were supported, protected and cooperated secretly with by the gang of four and their close followers. The gang of four's black ace generals sneaked into the leadership core of the provincial party committee and frenziedly conducted conspiratorial and sabotage activities. If this situation was allowed to continue, our socialist rivers and mountains would unavoidably change their colors and the people would suffer greater disasters.

Although the gang of four's black ace generals in our province and their factional confederates were ferocious, vicious and at one time running rampant, they were finally destroyed and tried by the people. Our party's struggle against the gang of four is a life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and a big historical and decisive battle. In the year or so since the smashing of the gang of four, all party committees in our province have continuously increased their understanding of the nature and significance of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. In accordance with the strategic plan of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the seven guiding principles on exposing and criticizing the gang of four, our province has extensively and deeply waged the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Leading cadres have taken a resolute and clear stand, placing themselves in the forefront of the movement. They have taken the lead in studying, exposing and criticizing. They have strengthened leadership, given free rein to the masses and concentrated on conducting the first campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four's conspiracies to usurp party and state power and the second campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four's counterrevolutionary features and criminal history.

The province is now conducting the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the ultra-rightist essence of the gang of four's counterrevolution revisionist line and its various manifestations. In close connection with the actual conditions of Kweichow, the province is deeply exposing and criticizing the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four's black ace generals and their bourgeois factional confederates.

We are thoroughly carrying out education in the "10 shoulds and 10 should nots" and "10 needs and 10 need nots" and extensively conducting "three great publicities" activities and line analysis and contrast. We are adopting the method of integrating special groups with mass movements and are conducting a mass investigation of the persons and events connected with the gang of four's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. In connection with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the province is deeply carrying out education in the party's basic line and conducting the "two blows" movement to deal blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at the frenzied assaults of capitalist forces. Our province is relentlessly grasping the great and important case of corruption, theft, graft and speculation. We are resolutely correcting the tendencies of a handful of production teams toward working on their own, partly working on their own and working on their own in a disguised way, and of a handful of enterprises toward capitalist management.

The rural areas have checked up on grain, cash, materials and work points, and implemented the distribution policy.

As a result of the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the masses of cadres and people have raised their consciousness of class struggle, of the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The right and wrong in line reversed by the gang of four for a long time have been basically clarified. The portion of power usurped by the gang of four's black ace general in our province and their bourgeois factional confederates has been recouped. Most of the problems of some places and units which were caused by the gang of four's serious interference and sabotage have been or are being solved.

All the party's leadership groups have been rectified and built through the struggle. They have strengthened unity and raised their combat ability. They have fostered proletarian revolutionary authority and power. The PLA has scored great achievements in revolutionization and modernization. The masses of militiamen have given play to their role of being shock forces in the three great revolutionary movements. The unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people has been further strengthened.

Spurred by the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, various fronts have victoriously marched forward and undergone profound changes. The mass movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry have advanced. The national economy has undergone cheerful changes. The stagnation, retreat and decline in production caused by the interference and sabotage of the gang of four have been transformed into all-round and quick promotion.

On the agricultural front, eight counties have become progressive counties in learning from Tachai in agriculture. The original five progressive counties in learning from Tachai in agriculture have experienced new development. The province's total grain output in 1977 increased by 15 percent as compared with 1976 and by nearly 10 percent as compared with the record year of 1973. Using the rural population as a calculation basis, each person throughout the province increased grain output by an average of more than 70 catties. In 32 counties, communes and districts, each person increased grain output by an average of more than 100 catties. The per-mou grain output of nine counties reached the target set in the national agricultural development program. The production of flue-cured tobacco, tea, peanuts, hemp and other industrial crops has experienced comparatively great increases.

The province made an early start in building farmland capital construction projects. The scale, progress and quality of the projects are large, quick and high. The province at one point mobilized as many as 6 million people to promote farmland capital construction--an increase of 300 percent as compared with last year. At present, Kweichow has improved 1.71 million mou of land, accounting for 85.5 percent of the annual plan. The irrigated area has been increased by 620,000 mou, accounting for 62 percent of the annual plan. Some 4.15 million mou has been afforested, accounting for 94 percent of the annual quota.

On the industry front, the 13 Taching-type enterprises which have been built have been further consolidated and improved. Another 30 enterprises have been built into Taching-type enterprises in line with the six criteria. The province has overfulfilled the state quota for total value of the industrial output by 21.9 percent, an increase of 42.4 percent as compared with 1976 and an increase of 31.2 percent as compared with the record year of 1975. The quality of most products has been improved. Production cost has been lowered. Losses have been reduced. The accumulation has increased.

Communications and transportation have scored notable achievements. Capital construction progress is rapid. Key construction projects have been completed in a relatively better way. On the finance and trade front, the mass movement to learn from Taching and from Tachai has deepened. The province has overfulfilled the annual plan for financial revenue by 36.3 percent--an increase of 140 percent as compared with 1976--and reversed the situation of being unable to fulfill the quotas for several consecutive years. Commerce and foreign trade have overfulfilled the purchase and sale quotas. Market supplies have remarkably improved.

Although our province's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was interfered with and sabotaged by the Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang of four, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line consistently occupied a dominant position. The achievements in socialist revolution and construction are important.

We have gained rich positive and negative experiences as a result of the twisted and complicated struggle. These experiences can be generalized as follows: The revolution will march forward and win victory whenever we hold Chairman Mao's great banner high, completely follow the instructions of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in doing our work and correctly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The revolution will be adversely affected whenever we violate the instructions of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and do not follow Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We can sum up our experiences into six points:

1. It is imperative to adhere to the basic principle of "three dos and three don'ts," build the party and work for the masses always and under any circumstances.
2. It is necessary to adhere to the party's basic line and to tightly grasp the key link of class struggle always and under any circumstances.
3. It is essential to adhere to the party's mass line and to trust and rely on the masses always and under any circumstances.
4. It is imperative to adhere to revolutionary unity and to trust and rely on the majority of the cadres always and under any circumstances.



The several struggles between the two lines prove that the absolute majority of our province's cadres are good or comparatively good. They listen to the words of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua and are able to work according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Among our province's force of cadres, there are veteran cadres who followed Chairman Mao in fighting all over the country, middle-aged cadres who have been tested in many political movements, fine young cadres who have emerged from the Great Cultural Revolution, and minority nationality and female cadres who have been cultivated and tempered and have grown amid the struggle. They have contributed to the party and people in revolution and construction. With these groups of cadres who have been tested in different revolutionary periods, we can sit safely in the fishing boat despite the rising waves and wind.

Some people divided the unified force of cadres into this group and that group and into this mountain stronghold and that mountain stronghold due to the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. They did not appoint people on their merits but by favoritism. Since the smashing of the gang of four, all party committees have criticized these wrong viewpoints and ways of doing things. They have adhered to the principle of unity, done a lot of work and scored notable achievements. Everyone has realized that it is necessary to fully affirm the cadres of any period as the party's cadres, the party's precious property and the backbone force for grasping the key link of class struggle in running Kweichow well.

5. It is necessary to adhere to the revolutionized building of leadership groups and to continuously increase the combat ability always and under any circumstances. As a whole, most all of the leadership groups of party committees in our province are good or relatively good. However, due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, problems of impurity in ideology, organization and work style have cropped up in many leadership groups. Some bad people or people who have the idea that "those who have done well in creating an uproar should be made officialis" have sneaked into some leadership groups. Some leadership groups have a different understanding and thinking regarding some major issues and are not united. The revolutionary spirit of some leadership groups is very low and they have not gone all out to conduct revolution. It is necessary to have ambitious leadership groups in order to bring about great order across Kweichow.

Since the gang of four were smashed and in accordance with Chairman Hua's instructions, we have grasped the rectification and building of all the party's leadership groups. Last April, after conveying the spirit of the central work conference, the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee first carried out rectification of work style, exposed and criticized the gang of four, seriously conducted criticism and self-criticism, unified understanding on certain major issues, strengthened unity and decided on measures for making a success of revolutionization. The prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees and the provincial organs have also carried out rectification in accordance with the provincial CCP Committee's methods and seriously solved existing problems. With regard to a few leadership groups which had many problems and which found it difficult to solve them themselves, we adopted the method of having the upper level party committee send people there to help or else organized study courses for them in order to solve the problems.



The provincial CCP Committee's Standing Committee carried out another rectification of the work style from December 1977 to January this year, adopting the method of going out and inviting people in order to listen to the critical views of the prefectural and municipal CCP committees and the provincial organs. We spent a period of time conducting criticism and self-criticism, held heart-to-heart talks with individuals, exposed and criticized the ultrarightist essence of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, seriously summed up experiences and lessons, further distinguished between right and wrong in line and increased awareness. As a result, the Standing Committee became still more united and the relations between the provincial CCP Committee and the party committees at all levels became still closer.

In rectifying leadership groups, ideological rectification is of primary importance. This means waging within the leadership groups an ideological struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, washing away the pernicious influence of the gang of four and reaching the goal of raising political awareness and leadership technique. With regard to those people in the leadership groups who were involved in the gang of four's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power, we must first carry out thorough investigations. Leading cadres who said or did wrong things while under the influence of the gang of four must first make a clean breast of their problems. It is necessary to resolutely purge bad people who wormed their way into the leadership groups in order to maintain the purity of the leadership groups. For leadership groups whose understanding is not in harmony and which are in a serious state of disunity, the main thing is to increase awareness and unify understanding through study and criticism, strengthen party spirit and eliminate factionalism. Among the comrades, we must avoid vying for positions and fame and mutual attacks, place stress on dividing one into two in viewing both others and ourselves, and have everyone conduct more self-criticism. We must look ahead, take account of the overall situation, avoid getting entangled in old accounts of history and thus attain genuine unity and harmony.

Leadership groups which lack sufficient revolutionary spirit and drive must seriously learn from the revolutionary spirit of Taching and Tachai, determine their shortcomings and formulate measures for achieving great and rapid improvement.

While giving precedence to basically maintaining the stability of the existing leadership groups, we must carry out the necessary organizational readjustments and strengthening. Through rectification and building, the great majority of leadership groups should advance, increase their combat strength and strengthen leadership over all work.

6. We must persistently follow Marxist dialectics and apply the method of one divides into two to guide our work always and under any circumstances. Due to the serious interference and sabotage of the gang of four, revolution and production in Kweichow suffered serious losses and we lag far behind fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The cadres and masses urgently demand that this situation be changed. However, a few comrades lack confidence and are afraid of difficulties. We must guide the party members and masses in the province to apply the method of one divides into two to understand the situation, analyze the favorable and unfavorable factors in a dialectical way, affirm the tremendous changes which have taken place throughout the whole country and province since the gang of four were smashed, and affirm the favorable conditions for bringing about a great and rapid improvement in Kweichow so cadres and masses will understand that

things are always developing and changing and that so long as we seriously implement the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the country, unite and struggle arduously, the backward can be transformed into the progressive. In this way they will strengthen their confidence and enhance their drive.

Our Kweichow Province shoulders extremely glorious and arduous tasks in achieving the four modernizations. According to the arrangements of the state plan, by 1985 Kweichow should become one of the country's 14 relatively strong industrial bases and a consolidated strategic rear area with coordinated development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and [words indistinct]. In agriculture, we must fully achieve mechanization and reach the level of having 1 mou of stable and high-yielding farmland giving good harvests irrespective of flood or drought, 1 pig, 1,000 catties of grain and 100 yuan of income for each person of the agricultural population. By the end of the century, we should build one steel plant like the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and two coal bases like Kailuan, and become a modern socialist industrial province. Hence, on the basis of achieving initial success in 1 year in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across Kweichow, we must resolutely insure that great success is achieved in 3 years.

By 1980, in agriculture we must build a third of the counties into Tachai-type counties, basically achieve agricultural mechanization throughout the province, achieve the target set in the National Agricultural Development Program for grain production, and attain self-sufficiency and a surplus in grain. There must be a great development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries, and commune and brigade enterprises. In industry, we must build a third of the enterprises into Taching-type enterprises, double the province's total value of industrial output and reach average national levels in the eight economic and technical indexes, with some reaching advanced national levels and some reaching advanced world levels.

The year 1978 is an important year for achieving great success in 3 years in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. We must achieve a great leap forward in industrial and agricultural production and in all socialist undertakings. The total value of agricultural output must rise by 14.9 percent, total grain output must rise by 15.4 percent, and there must be great increases in oil-bearing, sugar and fiber crops as well as in tea and other major industrial crops. We must achieve great development in pigs, cattle and sheep raising. The number of pigs should increase by 23 percent by the end of the year. We should cover the mountains with forests and develop new forests on an area 20.5 percent larger than at present. Total value of output of commune and brigade enterprises should double. Total value of industrial output should rise by 19.9 percent. Output of steel should rise by 39.7 percent, coal by 3.8 percent, electric power by 19.2 percent, cement by 38.4 percent, chemical fertilizer by 49.4 percent, hand-guided tractors by 100 percent, cotton yarn by 34.2 percent and cigarettes by 36.8 percent. Financial revenue should rise by 43.5 percent.

Our plans are positive and can certainly be fulfilled and overfulfilled so long as effort is made. We must mobilize the party members and the people of all nationalities in the province to work hard to turn the plans into reality.

1. We must hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee are extremely concerned about work in Kweichow and have often received responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and delivered many important instructions. After the gang of four were smashed, in October and November 1976 Chairman Hua twice listened to reports on work in Kweichow and issued clearcut and specific instructions on the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in the province. In March 1977 the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua augmented and strengthened the leadership of the provincial CCP Committee. When receiving leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, Chairman Hua pointed out: "Kweichow is a good place. Its strategic position is very important. Making a success of work in Kweichow is a very great contribution to the state." In May, during the National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry, Chairman Hua issued a brilliant note on the report of the provincial delegation. Chairman Hua personally inquired about the province's plans for speeding up the development of industry and agriculture. Leading comrades of the party Central Committee and State Council personally listened the report of responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee on vigorously promoting agriculture and speeding up industrial development, and issued important instructions on line, principles, policies, work style and methods. In September Chairman Hua again received responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee. He warmly assessed the state of revolution and production in the province and asked detailed questions about the state of the masses' daily life and their demands.

In December, amid all his great work, Chairman Hua personally wrote an inscription for KWEICHOW DAILY, the organ of the provincial CCP Committee. After the conclusion of the first session of the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua personally visited our province's delegation and warmly encouraged us. He said: The situation in Kweichow is very good; Kweichow has very great potential.

2. We must carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Investigation work is an important part of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and is related to the purity of our party and revolutionary organization. Speaking of the province as a whole, investigation work has been basically victoriously completed. However, in a few units the task of investigation work remains relatively arduous. Units which have basically completed investigation must do a good job of handling the cases, adopting a stern and serious attitude. In units where the task of investigation remains rather arduous, it is necessary to strengthen leadership and to adopt effective measures so that they can catch up. All units must seriously implement the principles and policies laid down by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

In connection with waging the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, we must spend some time conducting the "two blows" movement throughout the province in order to strike blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at the frenzied assaults of capitalist forces. In particular, we must strike blows at those newborn bourgeois elements who have seriously harmed socialist construction and sabotaged the socialist system of ownership. Many of those embezzlers, speculators, cheats, murderers, arsonists, thugs, beaters, smashers and looters as well as those bad elements who have seriously violated law and discipline and sabotaged socialist order, whose crimes are serious, come under the category of newborn bourgeois elements. They form the chief social foundation of the gang of four and the most frenzied part of the capitalist forces in the urban and rural areas.

We must give free rein to the masses, combine the urban and rural areas, the upper and lower levels and inside and outside in order to unfold mass investigation, exposure and criticism and exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat over them.

We must completely correct the problems of a few production teams of dividing up the land to go their own way, setting production quotas based on the household and all kinds of disguised things to go their own way. We must resolutely put an end to the behavior of certain enterprises, communes and brigades in practicing capitalist management and sabotaging the state plans, correct the enterprises' socialist orientation, consolidate the collective economy and protect the socialist system of public ownership.

3. We must do a good job of rectifying and building the party and strengthen the building of the party. There are still a few leadership groups in the province with problems of softness, laziness and looseness. They do not conform at all to the demand to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the country and the new situation of great and rapid improvement. This year, we demand that all autonomous prefectures, municipalities, counties and communes carry out rectification of all leadership groups before convening party congress and people's congresses. On the basis of placing stress on doing a good job of ideological rectification, it is necessary to make the necessary organizational readjustments. We must deal severely with those people who took part in the gang of four's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power and with those who sold their souls and went over to the gang of four. We must readjust and strengthen soft, lazy and loose leadership groups. We cannot take into the leadership groups or employ people who are consumed with ambition, whose political qualities are bad and whose work style is very poor. We must do a good job of appointment work. In accordance with Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors and the principle of combining the old, middle-aged and young, we must promote to all leadership groups those comrades who take a firm and clearcut stand in the struggle and who behave well.

We must do a good job of arranging for all cadres and also pay attention to promoting middle-aged and young cadres.

We must enthusiastically cultivate minority nationality cadres and women cadres. We must also conduct exchanges of cadres in a planned way.

In rectifying and building the party we must also rectify and build well the trade unions, poor and lower-middle peasant associations, CYL, Women's Federation, Militia and so on, and bring their role into still better play under the party's unified leadership.

4. We must go all out to revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style.

5. We must carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and promote the province's national economy at high speed.

The speed of agricultural development in our province is slow and its level is low. It is uneven and incomplete. It is a weak link in the national economy. If we do not first promote agriculture and consolidate the foundation, we cannot develop industry and the national economy at high speed. Therefore, the whole party must be mobilized to vigorously develop agriculture, farmland capital construction and agricultural mechanization. We must carry out scientific farming.



We must be determined to quickly promote agriculture. We must firmly grasp building commodity bases in grain, oil, tobacco, sugar crops, tea, hemp and nonstaple foodstuff production. We must invest money in chemical fertilizers and agricultural machinery. We must strengthen industrial support for agriculture and support agriculture with more and better industrial products. We must equip agriculture with modernized technology. Concentrating on agriculture, we must run support-agriculture industry. We must run fundamental industry. We must vigorously develop the "five minor industries" and commune and brigade enterprises. We must gradually build a complete support-agriculture system in our province. We must give full play to the activism of all factors and put the development of machine power, fuel, the raw material industry, communications and transport in an prominent place. We must concentrate our forces and, in keeping with the schedule, insure completion of the large projects which are included in the state plan and which our province has recently built or is building now. We must also insure that they begin operation on schedule. The majority of the existing factories, mines and other enterprises have not reached their designed capacity and so have very great potentials. We must vigorously conduct the mass movement and make technical innovations and technical revolution. We must take the road of tapping potentials and making innovations and modifications. We must give full play to the capacity of the existing factories, mines and other enterprises. The various economic targets of all departments and enterprises this year must reach the highest levels in history. Meanwhile, we must be cooperative and concentrate our forces to fight well a major battle of [words indistinct]. We must fight well a major battle of producing diesel engines, tractors, motor vehicles for agricultural use, equipment for small hydroelectricity stations and [words indistinct]. In line with their own resources and other conditions, prefectures and counties must adhere to the principles of obtaining raw materials locally, local production and local marketing, and of doing everything for agricultural production. We must vigorously develop small iron and steel plants, small coal mines, small chemical fertilizer plants, small cement plants, small machinery plants, small hydroelectricity stations and small light industry plants. We must supply rural areas with more agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals which meet local needs.

We must give full play to the capacity of the national defense industry. We must strive to carry out research on, to trial-produce and to produce more and better modern conventional weapons and strategic weapons. We must seriously implement the principle of integrating military with nonmilitary enterprises and peace-time production with preparedness against war. We must fully tap potentials in the national defense industry. We must actively develop light industry and strive to raise the level of self-sufficiency in light industrial products. Meanwhile, we must pay attention to properly arranging the production of commodities especially needed by minority nationalities. We must attach importance to doing a good job of building urban areas, and solve in a planned and methodical way the practical problems in the lives of the staff, workers and residents. We must resolutely implement the principle of developing economy and insuring supplies, strive to do a good job of finance and trade work, vigorously support industrial and agricultural production, and actively develop foreign trade.

We must give play to the two activisms. In regard to the whole province, we must give play to the activism of the province and also pay attention to giving play to the activism of the prefectures and counties. To what principle must we adhere? We must rely on our own efforts. This is called self-reliance. We must rely on our two hands to overcome difficulties, create conditions and promote the national economy.



6. We must extensively and penetratingly conduct the mass movement to learn from Taching and Tachai and do a good job of straightening out all fronts. We must assiduously learn and seriously popularize the basic experiences of Taching and Tachai. Since the smashing of the gang of four, under the guidance of wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and under the guidance of the line of the 11th party congress, the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and to learn from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade in our province have been vigorously conducted and scored very great achievements. However, we must see that the movements have not developed evenly. The main and real problem of the units which have learned poorly or comparatively poorly is that they have not solved the problem of genuinely learning, or they have not solved it well. The most fundamental thing in developing the national economy at high speed is to rely on genuinely learning from Taching and Tachai. All party committees must further increase their understanding of the importance of learning from Taching and Tachai, strengthen their spontaneity in learning from Taching and Tachai, strengthen leadership and, in accordance with the six criteria, fulfill completely and annually the plans for building Taching-type enterprises everywhere and for building Tachai-type counties everywhere. In the movement to learn from Taching and Tachai we must be determined to straighten out factories, mines, other enterprises, communes and brigades. We must give full play to the socialist activism of the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. We must seriously and thoroughly straighten out factories, mines, other enterprises, communes and brigades throughout the whole province. We must straighten out a third of them every year. The period is 3 years. We must straighten them out by groups. This year we must straighten out the key enterprises which have a bearing on the overall situation of the national economy--the main grain production regions, the industrial crop regions and the backward communes and brigades. In the course of straightening out, we must pay attention to strengthening education in the worker-peasant alliance and strengthen the relations between factories, mines and other enterprises and communes and brigades as well as the relations between workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. Having been straightened out, the enterprises, communes and brigades must be strictly inspected and checked upon by the upper-level leadership organs in accordance with the criteria set by the State Council. We must make use of the basic experiences of Taching and Tachai to straighten out organs, shops, schools and all departments and trades. We must link learning from Taching and Tachai with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, with conducting education in the party's basic line and with the work of straightening out. We must grasp them as a unified mass movement. We must raise the mass movement to learn from Taching and Tachai to a new level.

We must extensively and penetratingly conduct socialist emulation so as to create a social atmosphere in which everyone goes out, aims high, and learns from and catches up with the progressives. We must whip up an upsurge in the campaign to emulate the advanced, learn from and overtake them, help the less advanced and surpass the advanced.

We must conduct a regular assessment and comparison, discover and commend the progressive typical examples in a timely way and properly reward heroic exemplary figures, collectives and individuals who have made creations and inventions and whose achievements are outstanding.

We must call on the masses to learn from them and give full play to their role as leaders so as to gradually deepen emulation. We must constantly reach new levels through emulation.

7. We must go all out to develop socialist science, education, culture, public health and physical culture.

Due to interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the standard of science and technology in Kweichow is very backward and the science and technology force is very weak. It is very far from meeting the needs of modernization. Hence, we must establish heroic ambitions to advance toward the modernization of science and technology, gradually establish a relatively strong scientific research foundation, expand the technical force, and effectively solve the major scientific problems in the province's production and construction. All production departments must rapidly revive, strengthen and establish the necessary scientific research organs. Large enterprises and universities and colleges must gradually establish and strengthen research organs. Medium and small enterprises can group together by trades and jointly establish experiment and research organs.

We must consolidate and develop the rural four-level scientific network and urban technical exchange organizations, and vigorously popularize science. We must formulate and implement plans for developing science and technology.

We must do a good job of the education revolution. We must continue to expose and criticize the gang of four's "two assessments" and completely liberate the education workers from the gang of four's spiritual shackles. We must respect the work of teachers and raise their social status. We should commend and reward teachers who have made outstanding contributions in teaching. We must expand and speed up the scale and pace of developing all types of education at all levels. We must first do a good job of running the universities and the key middle and primary schools. We must do a good job of running ordinary education as well as 21 July and 7 May universities. We must do a good job of running television, correspondence and broadcast education in order to meet the scientific and cultural needs of the workers, peasants, soldiers, youths and juveniles. By 1985 we should have basically introduced 8-year education throughout the rural areas and 10-year education in the urban areas.

We must do a good job of birth control work and adopt effective measures to reduce the province's natural rate of population growth to below 10 per 1,000 within 3 years.

8. It is necessary to seriously carry out the party's various proletarian policies so as to mobilize all positive factors.

Implementing the party's cadre policy is a current important political and organizational task. We must grasp this seriously and well. We must judge and distinguish between the cadres in an all-round way. We must look at their whole history and all their work, not just at one or two incidents. We must seriously handle as soon as possible problems remaining from the screening of cadres during the Great Cultural Revolution. We must not leave the problems unsolved for a long time. We must quickly provide suitable work to those who can work but have not yet been assigned any tasks. We must make proper arrangements for those who cannot work due to old age or infirmity, and also care for them politically and in daily life. We must quickly complete the screening which is required for a few people.

Erroneous conclusions must be corrected in a thorough way. Partial errors must be partially corrected and complete errors must be completely corrected. As for problems which have not been investigated for many years and which are difficult to investigate now, we must analyze them by seeking truth from facts and reach relatively proper conclusions.

Our comrades, especially those who have undergone screening, must pay attention to having a correct view of the Great Cultural Revolution, of the masses and of themselves. They must look ahead and avoid getting entangled in old accounts of history. They must revive their revolutionary youthfulness, obey the organizational assignment and do a good job of their revolutionary work.

The party's organization departments bear important responsibilities in implementing the cadre policy. The cadres of these departments must have an upright work style persistently adhere to principles and avoid [word indistinct]. They must know about, care for and cherish the cadres, and correctly implement the party's cadre policy so that the party's organization departments will truly become the home of the cadres and the party members.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, we must correctly carry out the party's policy of uniting, educating and remolding intellectuals.

We must strictly carry out the party's economic policies for the current stage. Speaking of the province as a whole, the three-level system of ownership with the production team as the foundation basically conforms to the current level of development of the rural productive forces. Hence, in the current stage we should still implement the three-level system of ownership with the production team as the foundation and respect the production teams' right of self-determination. To make the transition from the production team to the brigade as the basic accounting unit we should adopt positive, safe and reliable policies and measures. Proceeding from actual conditions and when conditions are truly ripe, we should make the transition in one when it is ready and in several when they are ready. Where conditions are not ripe, we should not force the transition but seriously implement the rural economic policies and strive to develop production so as to actively create conditions.

We must persistently adhere to the socialist principle "those who do not work will not eat, from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," and effect equal pay for equal work for both sexes. In grain distribution we must take account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, and oppose egalitarianism. We must unswervingly implement the policy of exchange of equal values and the policies on diversification and developing collective sideline occupations. We must implement the policy on the procurement and pricing of agricultural and sideline products. While insuring that the collective economy has absolute preeminence, we must also implement the policies on permitting the peasants to manage small private plots and domestic sideline occupations and on permitting proper rural local fairs. We must persistently follow the principle of managing the communes democratically, diligently and frugally, and do a good job of the labor, planning, financial and democratic management of the communes.

In the factories, mines and other enterprises, we must revive and put on a sound basis the various rational rules and regulations, do a good job of management and strictly observe the fiscal system.

We must seriously carry out the party's nationalities policy and regularly conduct extensive education in it so as to consolidate and strengthen the great unity of the people of all nationalities. We must resolutely struggle against words and deeds which sabotage the nationalities policy. We must sincerely help the minority nationality areas to develop production, culture, education and public health, and do a good job of socialist revolution and construction there. At the same time, we must speed up construction in remote mountain areas.

With regard to problems in the rural economic policies, all leading comrades must plunge into the basic levels and among the masses to seriously investigate and study. On the basis of investigation and study, the provincial CCP Committee will issue its opinions on certain questions and, at a suitable time, convene a provincial congress of poor and lower-middle peasants to discuss them, unify understanding and issue decisions. At the same time, we will set up a provincial poor and lower-middle peasants association and establish and put on a sound basis the poor and lower-middle peasant associations at all levels in order to further establish the class preeminence of the poor and lower-middle peasants. These associations must supervise the implementation of the various policies.

9. We must strengthen the people's state apparatus and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must learn from and support the PLA, do a good job of supporting the army and of giving preferential treatment to its dependents, properly settle demobilized and disabled servicemen, and further strengthen the unity between the army and people and the army and government. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on extensively organizing militia contingents and on making everyone a soldier, we must continue to strengthen the building of the militia and the armed backbone militia, put militia work on a sound basis organizationally, politically and militarily, and give full play to the role of the militia in socialist revolution and construction.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony," "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and "be prepared to fight." We must strengthen our concept of preparedness against war, maintain vigilance and guard against imperialism, especially social imperialism, launching a war of aggression. The heroic PLA and the militia must promote preparedness against war, be ready at all times to wipe out all enemies who dare to invade, and be ready at all times to fulfill the sacred task of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland.

The people's public security organs, procuratorate organs and people's court are a knife in the hands of the proletariat and important tools of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They must be placed under the direct leadership of party committees. We must expose and criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary crimes in reversing relations between the enemy and ourselves and pointing the spearhead of dictatorship at the party. We must rectify and build well leadership groups and the ranks of the public security, people's procuratorate and people's court organs. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on correctly distinguishing between and handling the two different kinds of contradictions, we must implement the party's series of policies and principles on the struggle against the enemy, and deal steady, accurate and hard blows at a handful of class enemies, with the emphasis on accuracy.



We must also exercise dictatorship over newborn bourgeois elements, thieves, swindlers, murderers, arsonists, gangs of thugs, beaters, smashers, looters, and bad elements who seriously sabotage social order.

We must further strengthen education in the socialist rule of law. At present through studying and propagating the new constitution, we should teach the cadres and masses to establish the concept of observing the socialist rule of law. Every member of party and government organs must become a model in carrying out and observing the constitution. We must rely on the masses to adopt effective measures, seriously straighten out the current struggle against all illegal and criminal activities.

10. We must further strengthen the party's centralized leadership. We must regularly teach party members, cadres and the masses to strengthen proletarian party spirit and their party concept, and to spontaneously uphold the party's centralized leadership. Party committees must put democratic centralism on a sound basis and strengthen collective leadership. They must collectively discuss major questions, reach decisions and avoid individual arbitrary decisions. We must expand democratic life within the party, do well at listening to differing views and criticisms, and encourage the free airing of views. We must oppose all unorganized and undisciplined behavior.

We must revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition of political work and strengthen political work. All economic and professional departments must set up political work organs and put them on a sound basis. Party committees must grasp political and ideological work, strengthen leadership over the political work organs, select and assign political work cadres, and give full play to the power of political work.

Under the centralized leadership of all party committees, we must strengthen the building of all revolutionary committees and bring their functional role into full play. Trade unions, poor and lower-middle peasant associations, the CYL, the women's federations and other bodies must spontaneously place themselves under the leadership of the party committees at their corresponding level and play their own role.

Comrades, Kweichow is a place of glorious revolutionary traditions. In 1935 great leader and teacher Chairman Mao led the Chinese Worker-Peasant Red Army on the Long March and convened the historically significant Tanai conference in our province.

Chairman Hua is leading us on a new long March to advance toward the great goal of building a powerful and modern socialist country. Our task is great and time is pressing; "10,000 years are too long, we must seize the day." We must destroy superstition, liberate our thinking, display a dauntless revolutionary spirit, fight for every minute and second, unite and work hard to do our work well. Let us unite still more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, study and study again, unite, unite and unite again, and advance boldly in great strides. Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought! Long live the great, glorious and correct CCP!



I. 5 Apr 78

J 16

PRC  
SOUTHWEST REGION

### Congress Adopts Ma Li's Report

HK041148Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Apr 78 HK

[Fourth Kweichow Provincial CCP Congress's 31 March resolution on adopting a work report delivered by Comrade Ma Li on behalf of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee]

[Text] The Fourth Kweichow Provincial CCP Congress unanimously approved a work report delivered by Comrade Ma Li on behalf of the provincial party committee. The congress held that Comrade Ma Li's work report follows the line of the 11th national party congress and the spirit of the Fifth NPC and sums up the tasks and basic experiences of our province since the third provincial party congress. The work report also analyzes the excellent situation of grasping the key link of class struggle in running Kweichow well and puts forward our provincial plans and measures for fulfilling the general tasks for the new period and various combat tasks in the future.

The work report is in line with our province's practical situation and reflects the common wishes of the masses of communists and people of various nationalities throughout the province. It is significant for developing the national economy at high speed and for quickly transforming the backward features of our province.

The congress called on the party, government and people throughout the province to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, to rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua and to conduct another new Long March. It is imperative to resolutely implement the line of the 11th national party congress and the general tasks for the new period which were put forward by the Fifth NPC. It is necessary to persistently continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to wage the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end. It is essential to simultaneously grasp the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. It is imperative to mobilize all positive factors, to unite all the forces that can be united, to strive to fulfill the various combat tasks put forward by the work report and to struggle to achieve the targets of grasping the key link of class struggle in running Kweichow well and of achieving great success in 3 years, to fulfill the 10-year program outline for developing our province's national economy, to build our province into a powerful strategic rear area of our great motherland and a modern socialist province and to build our country into a great and powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense, science and technology.

### BRIEFS

SZECHWAN OUTSTANDING WOMEN--Chengtu, 31 Mar--The Szechwan Provincial Women's Federation recently commended 10,000 advanced collectives and individuals who had contributed to socialist revolution and socialist construction. Among those commended was the Red Women's Company of Tienchi commune in Kuangan County. The 83 young commune members in this company built 38 mou of Tachai-type terraced fields by leveling a rocky hill and filling up 3 deep gullies in about 2 years. Crops were grown on 28 mou of these terraced fields, and 68,000 catties of grain was harvested. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0202 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW]

SZECHWAN CITY VEGETABLE PRODUCTION--Chengtu, 28 Mar--Tukou Municipality, a newly developed industrial city on the banks of Chinshachiang River in Szechwan, has achieved self-sufficiency in vegetable supply for its 400,000 residents. The municipality's vegetable acreage has expanded to 18,000 mou compared with 400 mou in 1965. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0115 GMT 28 Mar 78 OW]

INNER MONGOLIA MEETING PROMOTES MONGOLIAN LANGUAGE

OWO32245Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] During the third campaign to deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, the office of the leading group in charge of the promotion of the Mongolian language under the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region Revolutionary Committee recently held a meeting to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four's reactionary crimes in undermining the work of promoting the Mongolian language.

Attending the meeting were responsible persons of the Cultural Office and the office in charge of the promotion of the Mongolian language under the regional Revolutionary Committee, the responsible persons of all institutes of higher learning and workers in charge of promoting the Mongolian language from organizations directly under the regional authorities, totaling more than 1,000 people.

The responsible person of the office of the leading group in charge of the promotion of the Mongolian language under the regional Revolutionary Committee first relayed the related documents issued by the State Council concerning strengthening the work of promoting the Mongolian language. (Ho-lan-mi-le) of the office in charge of the promotion of the Mongolian language, (La-chi-ko-jen) of the Mongolian language and History Institute (Wang-chin-cha-pu) of Inner Mongolia University, (Lien Ching) of the education publishing house and other comrades spoke at the meeting. They indignantly exposed and criticized the gang of four's towering crimes in pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line, trampling on the party's policy on nationalities in an unbridled way, poisoning relations between the nationalities, and dealing blows at and fabricating charges against cadres of minority nationalities.

The gang of four's sinister motives were to forbid minority nationalities from using our own national languages to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and modern scientific and cultural knowledge, and prevent the development of our national culture and education so that they could sabotage national unity, sow discord between nationalities, create turmoil, and split the motherland to realize their wolfish ambitions to usurp party and state power in the ensuing confusion.

The comrades speaking at the meeting said: Carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, wise leader Chairman Hua has shown great concern for us minority nationalities. In his report on the work of the government delivered at the Fifth NPC, he pointed out: "We must raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation to a much higher level." Chairman Hua also instructed us to seriously and effectively run institutes and schools of nationalities and correctly use and develop the languages of minority nationalities.

We must rally closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, resolutely implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a weapon to thoroughly expose and criticize the "theory of the dictatorship of the sinister line on the work of languages of nationalities," the "theory of languages of nationalities being useless and out of date" and other counterrevolutionary fallacies spread by the gang of four.

I. 5 Apr 78

K 2

PRC  
NORTH REGION

# INNER MONGOLIA CIRCULAR ON SPRING AFFORESTATION

OW031229Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Revolutionary Committee issued a circular on 24 March calling on the entire region to mobilize for a large-scale spring afforestation and sapling cultivation campaign. The circular set forth five requirements with regard to the spring afforestation and sapling cultivation work:

1. Conscientiously implement Chairman Hua's directive and thoroughly expose and relentlessly criticize the gang of four. Wise leader Chairman Hua last November issued a directive pointing out that it is necessary to make great efforts to advocate afforestation throughout the country. The directive fully embodies Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on covering the country with trees and on landscape afforestation and greatly spurs on the development of forestry. It is necessary to study, propagate and implement the directive in a widespread and thorough way at all places by using various methods.

2. Take such measures as are suitable to local conditions and emphasize the major task of promoting the development of agriculture and animal husbandry. We must develop forestry to protect and promote agriculture and animal husbandry. We must cultivate farmland-protecting forests, pasture-protecting forests, windbreaks, sandbreaks, and water and soil conservation forests and cover with trees the fringes of villages, the sides of roads, lakes and ponds as well as houses. Moreover, it is necessary to cultivate timber forests and other economic forests according to local conditions.

3. Fully mobilize the masses to fight a people's war for afforestation. To develop the broad masses' enthusiasm for afforestation, it is necessary to conscientiously implement the policy that trees planted by the state are owned by the state, that those planted by communes are owned by communes, that those planted by the brigades are owned by brigades and that those planted by commune members around their houses and at other places designated by the production teams are owned by commune members themselves.

4. Make great efforts to cultivate saplings at the four levels and lay a solid foundation for the development of forestry. It is necessary to continue to make great efforts to cultivate saplings at the banner and county, commune, brigade and production team levels. The brigade level, in particular, must achieve fruitful results in cultivating saplings. During the spring, it is essential to fulfill more than 80 percent of the year's sapling cultivation task throughout the region.

5. Strengthen leadership to win complete victory in the great campaign of afforestation and sapling cultivation.

## BRIEFS

PEKING AID-AGRICULTURE TEAMS--Peking, 4 Apr--Two hundred seventy aid-agriculture teams were formed by industrial enterprises in Peking last year to help commune-run farm machinery repair stations. They have helped make 6,500 farm machines and tools, including wheat harvesters, threshers, grain dryers, seeders, plow boats used in paddy fields, and ridging machines. In addition, the aid-agriculture teams have repaired 27,000 farm machines and built 8 mechanized threshing grounds for rural people's communes and production brigades. They have also helped modernize pig and chicken raising facilities. Such teams in mountainous locations worked on water-supply projects, pumping stations, small reservoirs, small hydropower stations and other small irrigation projects. [Peking NCNA in English 0710 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG ARTICLE: 1976 SYMPOSIUMS 'POLITICAL PLOTS'

SK041320Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 31 Mar 78 SK

[Article by mass criticism group of the Propaganda Department of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee: "An Important Step To Closely Follow the Overlord of Northeast China--Dissecting the Three Theoretical Symposiums Held By Heilungkiang in 1976"]

[Excerpts] In 1976 when the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of Northeast China--were stepping up their scheme to usurp party and state power, the former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee, in less than half a year, personally advocated the successive convocation of three large-scale theoretical symposiums. These symposiums had a wide pernicious influence. We cannot help asking why. If we analyze these symposiums, we will see their reactionary nature, harm and purposes.

1. In early 1976, after the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou passed away, the gang, impatient to achieve the usurpation of the supreme leadership of the party and the state, openly dished up the counterrevolutionary political program which equated veteran cadres with democrats and democrats with capitalist roaders. They distorted Chairman Mao's instructions, ran wild to attack and slander Vice Chairman Teng, viciously vilified Chairman Hua, and tried their utmost to push the counterrevolutionary political program they concocted to the various fields of politics, military affairs, culture, ideology and the economy in an attempt to bring down a large number of leading comrades at national and local levels who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In February of the same year, the Kuomintang agent Chang Chun-chiao worked out plans for Ma Tien-shui and other gang's followers at Tiaoyutai, Peking, to hold a theoretical work forum immediately after they returned to Shanghai. He not only gave them the theme of the forum--to discuss "how democrats became capitalist roaders" and find "proof" in the fields of politics, economy and history for such a change--but specified that participants in the forum should include theoretical personnel, literary writers, editors and reporters of newspapers and key worker-peasant-soldier theoretical personnel.

At the beck and call of Chang Chun-chiao, Ma Tien-shui and others held a theoretical work forum with the participation of more than 100 persons in late February after they returned to Shanghai. At the same time, wantonly distorting Chairman Mao's important instructions, the overlord of northeast China--the gang's sworn follower--dished up a reactionary fallacy that there was a bourgeois class inside the party to chime in with the gang from the north. After the forum in Shanghai, several theoretical symposiums were held successively in Liaoning, which were publicized in a big way in newspapers and journals under the gang's control. Their aim was to find so-called theoretical proof for the counterrevolutionary political program and prepare counterrevolutionary public opinion. Closely following and relying on the gang and their sworn follower, the overlord of northeast China, the former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee went to all lengths to push their counterrevolutionary political program.



In February 1976, defying objections by the majority of the Standing Committee members of the Heilungkiang party committee, he followed the unified plan by the overlord of Northeast China and strove to be the first to attack and slander Vice Chairman Teng by name at a meeting of secretaries of party committees at prefectural, league and municipal levels and responsible persons of provincial-level departments, offices and committees.

On 26 March 1976, after the newspapers under the gang's control carried a report on Liaoning's theoretical symposiums, the former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee, thoroughly understanding it, immediately planned to convene theoretical symposiums. On his instructions, his follower in the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee instructed personnel concerned on how to hold successful theoretical symposiums. He specified: A) Key worker-peasant-soldier theoretical elements should participate in the symposiums but professional theoretical workers should constitute less than one-fourth of the participants because, he thought, they were no longer reliable; B) the discussion topic should be the problems of the bourgeoisie inside the party, a new change in class relations, and capitalist roaders and democrats; and C) the symposium guidelines should stress political struggles instead of academic study. The former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee and his followers were so impatient for the convocation of theoretical symposiums that they issued notification of it by telephone instead of a written notice and mapped out plans for and held a theoretical symposium in 5 days.

The first theoretical symposium was hastily convened on 2 April 1976 and lasted for 18 days. At this symposium stress was laid on the discussion of the problems of a new change in class relations and the bourgeoisie being right inside the party. The former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee attached great importance to this symposium, during which he listened to reports, received the eight discussion groups and participated in their discussions.

In group discussions, the former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee, in the same tone as the gang and the overlord of northeast China, attacked Vice Chairman Teng and slandered him as a comprador bourgeois, saying that oil supplies were dwindling because Vice Chairman Teng was selling it to foreign countries. He babbled that theoretical symposiums were newborn things, that it was necessary to popularize the experience in such symposiums to the entire province, and that not only the province but also counties, factories and brigades in the countryside could hold such symposiums. In late April, right after this symposium, at a meeting of responsible persons at prefectural, league and municipal levels, he once again instructed personnel concerned to prepare for convening the second theoretical symposium which should be larger in scale and participated in by persons from every country. His follower in the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee immediately went into action to prepare for the convocation of a symposium and, according to the then latest development trends in Tsinghua University and the guidelines of Liaoning's theoretical symposiums, set forth three topics for this symposium to discuss: A) characteristics of capitalist roaders and the law of their activities, B) capitalist roaders and bourgeois rights, and C) the Great Cultural Revolution and the struggle against capitalist roaders. His follower in the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee stressed that these three topics were for discussions on the problems of capitalist roaders who should be thoroughly criticized on the basis of actual events.



Arranged by them, the second theoretical symposium, which lasted for 28 days, was held on 6 June. It was a continuation of the first symposium and was larger in scale-- participated in by over 200 persons. This symposium peddled a whole set of reactionary fallacies of the gang and their sworn follower, the overlord of northeast China. Following the quickened tempo of the gang to usurp party and state power, the former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee and his followers also stepped up their pace in closely following them. At a provincial experience-exchange meeting they hastily worked out plans for the entire province to criticize the so-called three poisonous weeds.

Soon after that, they discovered cadres and people at lower levels resisted the criticism and it just could not continue. To handle this problem, they held the third theoretical symposium on 6 September to study how to thoroughly criticize the so-called three poisonous weeds. On the 4th day of the session came the startling news of the death of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. Disregarding suggestions of participating comrades, they insisted that the symposium must only be adjourned, but not closed. Right after the international day when the cadres and people were still in boundless grief over the death of Chairman Mao, that follower in the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee hastily issued a notice reopening the session. While preparations for reopening the symposium were being made, the gang of four were toppled. Not until then was the symposium canceled. They were indeed following the gang to the last minute.

These three theoretical symposiums were held in 1976 when our party and state encountered a major decisive struggle between the two lines, the two destinies and the two futures. Violating Chairman Mao's instructions, the former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee took different actions. The spearheads of the first two symposiums were directed at Vice Chairman Teng and, actually, also at other central leading comrades. The third symposium criticized the so-called three poisonous weeds. In fact, its spearhead was pointed at wise leader Chairman Hua and the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. We can see very clearly now that the theoretical symposiums held under the instigation of the gang and their sworn follower, the overlord of northeast China, were not at all theoretical symposiums but political plots. These symposiums were of the same stock as their [words indistinct] and their conspiracy in the literary field. Their attempt was to spread their counterrevolutionary fallacies through these symposiums and bring the people into their scheme to usurp party and state power.

The three theoretical symposiums of our province in 1976 were an important step of the former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee to closely follow the gang and their sworn follower, the overlord of northeast China, deliberately participate in their conspiracy to usurp party and state power, and actively push the counterrevolutionary political program.

2. With the tone set by the former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee, the three theoretical symposiums of our province held in 1976 systematically peddled the counterrevolutionary revisionist fallacies of the gang and their sworn follower, the overlord of northeast China. Among the fallacies, a prominent one was that a bourgeois class had appeared in the party. This was vigorously publicized to meet the objective of the gang and their sworn follower of pushing the counterrevolutionary political program.

As a matter of fact, as long as the supreme leadership of the party and the state is held by a leading core that adheres to the Marxist-Leninist line, it is impossible that a bourgeois class will form inside the party. However, through the theoretical symposiums under his control, the former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee, in the same tone as the gang, insisted a bourgeois class had appeared inside the party and vociferously advocated the dangerous, frantic, deceptive and hypocritical nature of the so-called bourgeois class inside the party. He even went so far as to say that the salient feature of the bourgeois class inside the party was that it opposed the red banner by flaunting red banners, and that it operated under the cloak of veteran revolutionaries and veteran cadres and by rendering service to the collective, the state and the four modernizations, and so on.

The former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee not only actively supported these fallacies, but also advocated them personally. He babbled: "Capitalist readers are a group, a bunch, not just one or a few. Otherwise [words indistinct]. The struggle against them must not end with just the toppling of only one or two of them." He time and again stressed: "We should dare to ferret out and struggle against capitalist readers inside the party": "class struggle should be carried out in the party," and so forth, so as to prepare public opinion for him to ferret out capitalist readers at every level. To prove that there was a bourgeois class inside the party, at the theoretical symposiums he publicized a whole set of fallacies of the gang and the overlord of northeast China concerning the problems of the bourgeoisie inside the party. They were:

A. The theory of "a new change in class relations in the socialist period." Through the theoretical symposiums under his control, he picked up the tone of the gang and repeatedly asserted that a bourgeois class had appeared inside the party. Such was the salient feature and main aspect of the new change in class relations in the socialist period. He also stressed: It is necessary to clearly understand this new change. Otherwise we will make mistakes. His purpose was to reverse the relationship of the people to the enemy, theoretically fabricate objective grounds for the appearance of the bourgeois class inside the party, and politically create public opinion for the gang to bring down a great number of veteran revolutionary cadres and change the dynasty.

B. The problems of the bourgeoisie and democrats. The gang dished up a counterrevolutionary political program which equated veteran cadres with democrats and democrats with capitalist readers. Through the theoretical symposiums under his control, the former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee insisted that the important reason behind the formation of a bourgeois class in the party was that bourgeois and petty bourgeois democrats already existed in it. Thus he totally negated Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, obliterated the history of the great half-a-century revolution led by our party, branded revolutionary heroes as criminals of history, regarded revolutionary leading elements as targets of revolution, theoretically fabricated historical grounds for the appearance of the bourgeois class inside the party, and politically served the gang's end to topple veteran cadres who had participated in the democratic revolution.

It was in 1976 that the former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee, in the name of [words indistinct], made many veteran comrades confess that they were democrats so he could have proof to ferret out capitalist readers at every level.

C. Criticism of the theory of productive forces. In the same tone as the gang of four, the theoretical symposiums advocated that the political characteristic of capitalist roaders was to push the revisionist line, by which they meant to grasp production, push the national economy forward and achieve the four modernizations. The former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee once slandered Vice Chairman Teng: "He talked much about pushing the national economy forward. Actually, he wants to take production as the key link."

D. Problems regarding the criticism of bourgeois power [tzu chan chieh chi chuan 11]. In the same tone as the gang of four, the theoretical symposiums stated: "Bourgeois power, which was termed bourgeois rights in the past, was the economic foundation for the formation of a bourgeois class." They regarded higher wages and, especially, 300 or 400 yuan, buildings, cars and guards as (economic) characteristics of the bourgeoisie inside the party. They negated the main contradiction, as pointed out by Chairman Mao, between socialism and capitalism. They regarded the struggle to restrict bourgeois power as the main aspect of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the focus of the struggle between the two lines. They even considered everything as bourgeois power, which became the root of all crimes.

3. The poisonous influence and detrimental effects caused by the three theoretical symposiums held in Heilungkiang in 1976 were very wide and serious. After the first theoretical symposium, the former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee instigated some persons concerned to give a short description of the situation of the symposium at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Kirin provincial party committee, a meeting of party secretaries of prefectures, leagues and municipalities, at a meeting of responsible persons of the party committees of departments and offices at the provincial levels and at a meeting to discuss how articles were written about capitalist roaders. During these meetings they gave reports on the reactionary viewpoint of the first theoretical symposium. They disseminated all the materials of the theoretical symposium throughout the province, publishing it in papers and broadcasting it on the radio so that the pernicious influence of these materials spread far and wide throughout the province.

In addition, taking advantage of his position and through party meetings and organizations and departments, the former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee publicized the gang's counterrevolutionary political program and all kinds of fallacies. After these symposiums he ordered party organs at all levels to implement the materials of the symposiums at every level, bringing about great confusion theoretically and ideologically and causing extremely adverse effects.

In some localities the reactionary fallacies of the gang of four and their sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--being publicized at the theoretical symposiums were titled the "Five Understandings and Ten Knows" and were published in pamphlet form to be distributed to all commune members and people, who were forced to memorize them. Anyone who failed to memorize these fallacies was not allowed to go back to work. In other localities, the reactionary fallacies publicized at the symposium were compiled into articles to be distributed to wards where minority nationalities resided. In some localities exhibition halls displaying facts about capitalist roaders were set up.

I. 5 Apr 78

L 6

PRC  
NORTHEAST REGION

Sparing no effort, the former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee criticized the bourgeoisie inside the party and the theory of productive forces, causing many veteran cadres and grassroots cadres to suffer great oppression. They were often afraid that they would be labeled capitalist roaders or that the big stick of the theory of productive forces would be wielded on their bodies. Such oppression seriously dampened the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres, causing great harm to the cause of the party.

After the downfall of the gang of four, this situation should have been ended and the pernicious influence of these three theoretical symposiums should have been eliminated. But the former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee still opposed the important directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Party Committee. He tried every method to keep the lid on, oppress the masses and forbid anyone to expose the problem of the theoretical symposiums. His followers in the Propaganda Department of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee truculently said that the materials from these three symposiums should not be negated and that they should be published in papers continually.

Historical dialectics are ruthless, and facts have eloquently proved that these materials of the theoretical symposiums should not only be negated but also thoroughly eliminated. We must sincerely implement the important directives Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee gave to Heilungkiang, resolutely carry out the guidelines of the Fifth NPC, deeply expose and criticize the various reactionary fallacies spread on the ideological and theoretical front by the gang of four and their sworn follower the overlord of northeast China, thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of the three theoretical symposiums held in 1976 and carry the great struggle against the gang of four through to the end.

#### KIRIN MOVES TO IMPLEMENT POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

SK010930Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 78 SK

[Excerpts] Under the excellent situation in deepening the struggle against the gang of four, the Kirin provincial party committee has vigorously implemented the party's policy on intellectuals in parallel with the policy on cadres. Recently, the Kirin party committee also held a symposium which was presided over by Comrade Mao Yang, secretary of the Kirin party committee, to analyze the situation, to study and discuss measures and to establish a special organ to advance the work of carrying out the party's policy on intellectuals.

Over a long period the former principle responsible person of the Kirin party committee, in cooperation with the gang's followers such as Shang Kui-chang, frenziedly pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, wantonly trampled on the party's policy on intellectuals, ruthlessly attacking and persecuting them, and thus brought about great damage in the fields of science and technology, culture and education in Kirin. After the smashing of the gang of four, in order to fulfill the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, some departments concerned in Kirin have done much work on implementing the policy on intellectuals and have achieved definite results. However, there are still many units which ineffectively grasp implementation of the policy on intellectuals, carry out the work slowly and lack a sense of urgency--resulting in a great delay in carrying out the policy on intellectuals.



I. 5 Apr 78

L

PRC  
NORTHEAST REGION

In order to push forward the policy on intellectuals, the symposium urged: The leadership at various levels should vigorously mold public opinion, foster the social morale of respecting talents and respecting both mental and physical labor, and heighten the enthusiasm of the intellectuals in building socialism. As to the pending cases which occurred during the period when the gang was running amuck, a conclusion should be rapidly worked out in seeking the truth. Those who were falsely branded as counterrevolutionaries should be totally rehabilitated. The fabricated and fantastic charges that were leveled against some comrades should be eliminated. The reputation of those who were persecuted to death by false and unfair charges should be restored and they should be correctly evaluated. Their victimized dependents and relatives should be properly dealt with in line with the party's policy. The authors of works branded as poisonous weeds and masterpieces of the old order should be rehabilitated.

Scientific personnel and teachers should be permitted to devote five-sixths of their time to their professional work. Gradual attention should be paid to the improvement of their housing conditions--initially giving consideration to the care of noted personages, specialists and persons who have made great contributions. As to those who are old, weak, ill or disabled, it is necessary to have full-time personnel care for them and to properly arrange their work and livelihood.

In order to effectively implement the party's policy on intellectuals, the Kirin party committee has organized a leading group to carry out this policy. Comrade Kao Yang, secretary of the Kirin party committee, was assigned as chief of the group and Comrade Sung Chen-ting, Standing Committee member of the Kirin party committee, as the group's deputy chief.

#### KIRIN DAILY Article

SK031300Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 78 SK

[KIRIN DAILY 31 March commentator's article entitled: "The Key Lies in Whether the Leadership Has Great Determination"]

[Excerpts] An urgent task is to further firmly, correctly and comprehensively grasp the party's policy on intellectuals, extensively boost the intellectuals socialist enthusiasm and fully bring into play their important roles in revolution and construction, so as to make greater contributions to realizing the four modernizations. Party organs and departments concerned at all levels should attach great importance to this work and do it well.

When the gang of four ran amuck intellectuals were greatly harmed. But since the smashing of the gang of four the intellectuals have been emancipated. The present situation urges leading comrades at various levels to have the courage to end turmoil and restore order, to adopt measures, fully bring into play the enthusiasm of intellectuals and to clarify the chaos created by the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee so as to further implement the party's policy on intellectuals. In implementing this policy, our province has previously carried out a great amount of work and scored definite achievements. But a weak link still remains in many departments and units in carrying out the party's policy on intellectuals.

From the experience gained by some of the units, we know why some of the units remain slow in carrying out the party's policy on intellectuals. Basically, they fail to do a good job in carrying out this movement and their leading bodies are not sufficiently consolidated.



Some of their leading bodies, who closely followed the gang of four and committed serious misdeeds in the past, have not yet totally changed their stand and feelings toward the gang.

A policy is the embodiment of line and is the guarantee for carrying out line. The implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals has a vital bearing on the question of right and wrong in carrying out the line of the 11th party congress. All leadership must bear the line in mind while implementing the party's policy on intellectuals, and do it with a firm and clear-cut stand and with resolute action. Implementation of party policy on intellectuals is an arduous task that requires much patient and meticulous work, and it can be implemented only if we boldly arouse the masses and rely on them. Therefore, the principal responsible comrades of the party committees must assume personal command of this work, go to the masses and inform them of the policy, and consult with them whenever problems arise.

Leading comrades must act in accordance with the directives of wise leader Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Teng and Comrade Fang I at the National Science Conference and be good secretaries, good directors of support departments, bosom friends of intellectuals and emulate "Po Lo" who was advanced in everything. We must persist in seeking truth from facts, attach importance to conducting investigations and study and forbid all empty talk and falsehoods so we can have a clear concept of the situation, have great determination and insure that all methods being adopted are absolutely correct, enabling all work to be grasped firmly and carried out in a down-to-earth manner. We must greatly elevate the standard of science and culture of various nationalities in China to a new level.

We must resolutely respond to the call of Chairman Hua and with the revolutionary spirit of seizing the day and hour, firmly grasp and do a good job in implementing the work regarding the party's policy on intellectuals, so as to contribute to fostering a mighty scientific and technological contingent of the working class that is both Red and expert.

#### BRIEFS

HEILUNGKIANG CADRES LABOR--Harbin, 1 Apr--Offices directly under the Heilungkiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees recently sent some 1,800 cadres to grassroots units to join the masses in promoting industrial and agricultural production and speeding the building of marketable grain bases. They were led by leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees and 131 cadres at and above the bureau level. The provincial party committee has also decided not to hold large-scale meetings until late May to allow the cadres to concentrate efforts on doing a good job in spring farming. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0708 GMT 1 Apr 78 OW]

TACHING OILFIELD MEETING--A Taching oilfield meeting of advanced units and models in grasping revolution and promoting production successfully concluded on 31 March. This meeting, which lasted 5 days, was an unprecedented impressive gathering of heroes. Present at this event were representatives of advanced units and collectives from various fronts of the Taching oilfield, pace setters working at the forefront of the 3 great revolutions and representatives of models, totaling more than 4,700 people. Also in attendance were veteran Red Army soldiers and heroes. Comrade Chen Lei, secretary of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. At the meeting honorable titles were conferred on 10 comrades by the party and revolutionary committees of Taching oilfield; silk banners were granted to 168 model units; honorable certificates were granted to 456 advanced units; model certificates were granted to 3,631 comrades; and 223 comrades were commended as model pace setters. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT Apr 78 SK]

#### SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is \$150 for any one volume and \$50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is \$100 for any one volume, \$125 for two volumes, \$150 for three, \$200 for four, \$250 for five, \$300 for six, \$350 for seven, and \$400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

# NTIS

---

National Technical Information Service  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Springfield, Virginia 22151



**END**

**5.17.78**